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VOL. XII NO. 30 BOMBAY MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.		Connecting at Aden with	Tons
9th Feb.	Macedonia X	—		11,089
16th ,,	Malwa §	—		16,941
23rd ,,	Dongola	—	Moldavia *	16,277
1st March.	Mantua	—		10,902
8th ,,	Morea X	—		10,911
15th ,,	Caledonia	—		7,622
22nd ,,	Dongola @	—	Mooltan @	20,700
29th ,,	Kaisar-I-Hind	—		11,480
5th April.	Naldera X	—		15,992
9th ,,	Devanha	—	Extra steamer	8,092
12th ,,	Malwa	—		16,941
19th ,,	Dongola	—	Maloja *	20,700
26th ,,	Macedonia	—		11,089
3rd May.	Delta	—	China X	— 7,952
10th ,,	Mantua	—		10,902
17th ,,	Dongola	—	Mongolia *	16,385
24th ,,	Caledonia	—		7,622
31st ,,	Delta	—	Narkunda *	16,227

X Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
§ Vacuum leaves voyage at Marseilles.
@ Does not convey passengers from India.
* Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer		Tons.
8th Feb.	DALGOMA †	—	5 800
22nd ,,	MORVADA	—	8 192
7th March	MANDALA	—	8 246
21st ,,	DUMANA	—	8.600
4th April	MANELA	—	8,303
18th ,,	MATIANA	—	8,965
2nd May	DOMALA	—	8,441
23rd ,,	MASHOBRA	—	8,324

† Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

5th	Feb.	—	OBRA*	— 5,462
10th	,,	—	ULA*	— 5,310
20th	,,	—	JEYPORE*	— 5,318
21st	,,	—	SICILIA X	— 6,813
22nd	,,	—	CHINA	— 7,952
29th	,,	—	LAHORE,*	— 5,252
18th	March	—	SOUDAN†	— 6,696
24th	April	—	SICILIA †	— 6,813

† Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.
x Will not convey passengers on this voyage only.
* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destinnation.
3rd February	CHAKLA —	Karachi via K'war 10 A.M.
4th ,,	VITA	Karachi via K'war
6th ,,	KHANDALLA	East & S. Africa.
7th ,,	BARJORA —	Busreh via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports
8th ,,	VARSOA	Busreh via K'chi

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Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
Genoa Maru	K. Ogawa	6785	19th Jan	1st Feb
*Sado Maru	I. Nirl	5886	28th Jan	10th ,,
Moji Maru	O. Osawa	5775	14th Feb	28th ,,
Hakedate Maru	T. Okubor	5303	28th ,,	13th March
Bengal Maru	T. Takechi	5396	4th Mar.	16th ,,
Muroran Maru	Y. Watanabe	5374	19th ,,	31st ,,

* Passenger Steamer

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For:—Class	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	133	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	205	135	108
Shanghai	540	330	240	160	128
Kobe	612	380	285	190	152

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1,80,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 paid ..... Rs. 1,87,50,000
Rs. 5,62,50,000

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RESERVE LIABILITY of Shareholders ..... Rs. 5,62,50,000

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Ahmedabad City	Karachi
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Ajmer	Larkana
Akola	Lucknow
Akyab	Lyallpur
Allahabad	Madras (Mount Road)
Alleppey	Madura
Amballa	Mandalay
Ambala Cantonment (Sub-Agency).	Mangalore
Amraoti	Masulipatam
Amritsar	Meerut
Bangalore	Moulmein
Bareilly	Mooltan
Bassein	Musoorie
Bellary	Muzaffarpur
Benares	Muttra
Berhampore	Moradabad
Bezwada	Murree,
Bhopal	Mymensingh
Bombay (Byculla)	Nadiad
Bombay (Mandvi)	Nandyal
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Nagpore
Broach	Nainital
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Narayanganga
Calcutta (Burra Bazaar)	Nasik
Calcutta (Park Street)	Negapatam
Calicut	Nellore
Cawnpore	Nowshera
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Cochin	Patna
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Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid-up	27,27,727
Reserve Fund	21,00,400

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Hapur		

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Reserve liability of shareholders	Rs.	60,00,000-0-0

HEAD OFFICE.
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R9652

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R9634

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A

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A 18814

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A R9654

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PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

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25 AUTUMN-FLOWERING GLADIOLUS large-flowered imported vars. All colors mixed Rs. 6/8. 12 different beautiful-leaved Caladiums Rs. 5/8. CHANDRA NURSERY, P.O. Rhenock, Sikkim (Bengal).
9564B

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

JUBBULPORE "LOTUS" BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT.

(Guaranteed Over British Standard Specification Revised 1920.)

THE above is now available for immediate delivery ex. our Bombay godown at rate which will be compared favourably with prices quoted for other brands. Exhaustive tests were carried out on "LOTUS" Brand Portland Cement before we placed same on the market and we have no hesitation in stating that same is in every respect equal to any other Brand of Portland cement on the market. Test certificates and samples for test purposes gladly supplied on request.

The Jubbulpore Portland Cement Co., Ltd.,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
Lakmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort.
Tel. No. 416.
M. W.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:—Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per column inch per insertion.

1 insertion ..... Rs. 7-8-0
2 Insertion ..... Rs. 5-8-0
3 Insertion ..... Rs. 4-8-0
4 and subsequent insertion Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
(Incorporated in England.)

OPENING OF KURLA—CHEMBUR BRANCH FOR PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

ON and from 4th February, 1924, the Kurla Chembur Branch will be opened for Passenger Traffic and Nos. 671 and 677 Down and 672 and 678 Up trains running on the Harbour Branch will be extended to and from Chembur and run to the following timings:—

DOWN.

		671 H. M.	677 H. M.
Reay Road	D.	7 35	...
Temporary Cotton Green	D.	7 43	14 35
Kurla	A.	8 12	15 4
	D.	8 25	15 35
Chembur	A.	8 35	15 45

UP.

		672 H. M.	678 H. M.
Chembur	D.	9 15	16 55
Kurla	A.	9 25	17 5
	D.	9 39	17 15
Temporary Cotton Green	A.	...	...
	D.	10 10	17 45
Reay Road	A.	10 18	17 53

These trains will run daily.

On SUNDAYS 677 Down will run from Reay Road leaving there at 14-25.

D. A. FENTON.
Chief Transportation Superintendent.
Bombay, 31st January, 1924.
C18804

WANTED.

WANTED—TENDERS for extraction and export of anwal (Cassia auriculata) bark from Mewar State on Royalty Monopoly System for 2 years. Royalty is fixed at as. 8 per maund, (English weight). Further particulars can be had from Forest Department of Mewar. People visiting the area will be given all facilities. Tenders should reach the undersigned by 12 p.m. on 15th March, 1924.

FOREST OFFICER,
Udaipur
MEWAR.
9-1-24. 18669

NOTICE.

MUNICIPAL BOARD BAREILLY desires to introduce electric light in the city required for 22 miles out of 60 miles of road within Municipal limits at present each lamp at a distance of 50 yards. Firms who desire to take contract for this work may apply to the Executive Officer Municipal Board Bareilly upto 15th March, 1924. Terms and other particulars will be settled by communications or personal interview. The Municipal Board will not undertake the selling of shares or starting the Company.

SECRETARY,
City Improvement
Municipal Board Bareilly.
C18763

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

LORD REAY LECTURESHIP.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of Medical Graduates of the Bombay University, that the subject for the abovementioned lectureship for the Winter Session 1924-25 will be "Pathology" and for that of 1925-26 "Therapeutics." The Course in each subject will consist of not less than two and more than four lectures.

Applications from the intending graduates for the lectureship for the Winter Session 1924-25 will be received by the Dean, Grant Medical College, Bombay, not later than 1st March 1924.

Copies of the rules giving particulars as regards remuneration etc., can be obtained from the undersigned.

B. HIGHAM.
M.B., B.S., (Lond.) Major I.M.S.
Dean, Grant Medical College.
C18812.

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be received upto 4 p.m. on the dates mentioned against each item for the supply of following during the year 1924-25.

1. Supply of Conservancy Stores on THURSDAY, the 14th February, 1924.
2. Supply of Kerosine Oil (15,000 gallons approximately) on TUESDAY, the 12th February, 1924.
3. Supply of Stationery on TUESDAY, the 12th February, 1924.
4. Printing and supplying books and forms (File of books and forms can be inspected at the Municipal Office on any working day during office hours) on TUESDAY, the 12th February, 1924.

The tender forms, the conditions of contract and other particulars can be obtained from the Storekeeper on any working day during office hours.

E. B. GIMI, B.A., B.Sc. B.E.
Chief Officer.
Bandra Municipality.
C18811

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

FOR SALE.—(a) 4 Babcock and Wilcock BOILERS (b) one Green's ECONOMISER and (c) Four sets of Worthington-Simpson PUMPS, each designed for pumping 15 million gallons per day against a head of 20 ft. Separate tenders for (a), (b) and (c) will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on TUESDAY the 26th day of February, 1924.

They should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the Dy. Executive Engineer, M. B. Municipal Workshops, Foras Road, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

(Sd.) T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer.
C18797

B. B & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS returnable on 14th February, 1924, will be received for the purchase of Scrap, Brass, Gun Metal, Zinc and white metal by the undermentioned at his office at Mahalakshmi, Bombay.

Forms containing conditions and the quantity offered for sale can be had at the undermentioned's office on payment of Re. 1 each.

No tender except on the Railway form will be considered nor will any forms be issued per V.P.P.

Ag. CONTROLLER OF STORES
Mahalakshmi,
Bombay, 16th Jan. 1924.
C18641

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS returnable on 14th February, 1924, will be received for the purchase of Scrap Brass, Gun Metal, Zinc and white metal by the undermentioned at his office at Mahalakshmi Bombay.

Forms containing conditions and the quantity offered for sale can be had at the undermentioned's office on payment of Re. 1 each.

No tender except on the Railway form will be considered nor will any forms be issued per V.P.P.

Ag. CONTROLLER OF STORES.
Mahalakshmi,
Bombay, 16th January, 1924.
C18642

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

UNDER the instructions from our client Mr. HAJI AYUB HAJI BEG MAHOMED, notice is hereby given to the tenants of his:—

(1) Sankli Street House bearing No. 103C and known as Kikabhai Building.
(2) Khoja Street House bearing Nos. 26, 28, 30 and
(3) Duncan Road House bearing Nos. 265, 271

and to the parties concerned that the authority given by our client to Mr. ODHAVJI GIGABHAI to collect rents of his aforesaid three houses is withdrawn and the tenants of our client's aforesaid three houses are hereby warned against paying rent to Mr. Odhavji Gigabhai or to any other person except to our client's son and constituted Attorney Mr. Ahmed Haji Ayub or to any other person that may be hereafter authorized in writing by our client or his son Mr. Ahmed Haji Ayub to collect such rents.

Inspite of this warning, if any of the tenants of our client's aforesaid three premises pays rent to Mr. Odhavji Gigabhai, he will do so at his own risk and no credit will be given by our client for any such payment.

Dated this 4th day of February, 1924.
SOONDERDAS AND CO,
Attorneys for Haji Ayub Haji Beg Mahomed.
C18815

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of TULSIDAS COOVERJI, a Merchant, late of Bombay, Cutchi Lohans Hindu Inhabitant, ...Deceased.

Bai RADHABAI, widow of the abovenamed deceased, of Bombay, Cutchi Lohans Hindu Inhabitant, residing at DeSouza Street, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twenty-Eighth day of January, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the fourteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

28th day of January, 1924.
Messrs. DAPHTARY, FERREIRA & DIVAN.
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C18809

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 5072 of 1923.

SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 17th day of December, 1923.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27 O, V. rr 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O VIII, r9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED, a Joint Stock Company, incorporated under the English Companies Act and carrying on business at Churchgate Street within the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs.

versus

H. V. GHANDY & COMPANY, a firm, carrying on business in partnership at Princess Street, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendants.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendants, whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiffs claim from the Defendants the sum of Rs. 49,173-14-3 as per particulars annexed to the plaint and interest and costs and further and other relief.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 26th day of February, 1924, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 8th day of January, 1924.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
for Prothonotary.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The 8th day of January, 1924.
Messrs. WADIA GHANDY & Co.
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C18813

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 489 of 1922.

NAGJI MOTIJI AND CO ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
BAI GANGUBAI MOTIRAM DHURANDAR AND OTHERS. ..... Defendants

PURSUANT to the Judge's order made in the above suit and bearing date the 30th day of August, 1923, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 4th day of February, 1924, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, lying and being at Mouja Danda (Santa Cruz) in Bandra, Mahal Taluka Salsette District, Thana, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, admeasuring 1012 square yards or thereabouts comprising revision Survey No. 233 and Plot No. 81A and bearing non-agricultural Survey No. 302 of Danda and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by private Road resumed by Government from H. D. Guzdar, on or towards the West and South by the property of H. D. Gazdar and on or towards the North by the property of Krishnarao Vasudeo Ajinkya together with messuage tenement dwelling house or building now under construction thereon Entry No. 306 F.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Rustamji and Ginwala, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 5, Rutherfield Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 17th day of December, 1923.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA.
Commissioner.
C18431

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4696 of 1922.

MOTILAL FOOLCHAND ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
DATTALAL MURLIDHAR COVINKA Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 20th day of August, 1923, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 4th day of February, 1924, at the hour of half-past five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time.)

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the trees, shrubs and plants thereon situate, lying and being at Malad in Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, containing by admeasurement 2,000 square yards or thereabouts, but bearing no Entry or Survey numbers as there has been no Survey under the Record of Rights in the Malad Village as it is Khoti land, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by another piece of vacant land until now belonging to Bhaijnath Motiram, but conveyed by him by a Conveyance of 20th January 1921, to Rangalal Naubatrai, on or towards the West by the property of Dost Mahomed Karmali, on or towards the North by the boundary of Kandivli Village, and on or towards the South by a passage known as Mathuradas Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. PATELL and EZEKIEL, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at Cook's Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 6th day of December, 1923.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
C18388

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
Apollo Street.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO DIAMOND MERCHANTS AND PRIVATE GENTLEMEN.

AUCTION SALE OF 9 PACKETS DIAMONDS

Under instructions from Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee Mr. Girdharlal Jesingbhai and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Messrs. Hiralal Magonlal and Co., Insolvents. Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., Auctioneers will on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of February 1924, at 2-30 p.m. sell by public auction at their Auction Rooms near Apollo Street Post Office.

9 packets 980 Diamonds about 130½ Ratties.

Terms.—25 per cent deposit. Delivery on the following day.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 4th February 1924

BENNETT & CO.

130, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY, ELECTRIC MOTOR, ENGLISH AND COUNTRY MADE CARRIAGE FURNITURE, ETC., ETC.

Under instructions from the Receiver of Messrs. P. B. Press and Co., (Gwalior) Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will this day MONDAY, the 4th February sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Messrs. P. B. Press and Co.'s factory at Frere Road, Mazgalore Street, Fort, the stock in trade of the above Company, such as—Power drilling Machine No. 1 and 2, cutting saw Machine, Electric Motor, Anvils, measuring leather machines, type bending machine, Threading machine, screwing and punching machines, Blacksmith's tools, iron plates and frames, screw Jacks, Avery scales, etc. Carriages such as Shigram, English Canoe Victoria, Landau, Brougham, etc., furniture such as cupboards, chairs, writing tables, copying press, benches, etc.

BENNETT AND CO.,
Bombay, 4th February, 1924.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END CINEMA

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK!

A Real Romance of Circus Life!

A Drama par excellence!

"SAWDUST" 5 REELS

A Picture worthy of the West-End.

Starring the incomparable, athletic Universal Star

GLADYS WALTON

The story involves the experiences of a little circus girl. Through the efforts of "Runner" Bayne, a circus gambler, Nita is given a home with Colonel and Mrs. Wentworth, a lonely old Virginia couple, whose own daughter disappeared in her youth and has never been found. By clever make-up in providing an identifying scar Nita is received by the old couple as their own daughter. Everyone is happy until Phillip Lesseway, a lawyer, learns that Nita was a circus girl. He accuses her of fraud. However, a reconciliation is eventually effected through their mutual love and the affection of the Colonel.

"SAWDUST"

The Programme includes the

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

and a 2-Reel screaming Century Comedy

"HOLD ON"

To-Night: 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

West-End Cinema

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

IMPERIAL

To-Night
Presents
Pathe Serial
Four popular and favourite Stars.
in
"HIDDEN HAND"
Featuring

Doris Kenon	Arline Pretty
Second Week	5 Episodes
4th, Episode.	False Locket
5th, ,,	Air Lock
6th, ,,	Flower Death
7th, ,,	Fire Trap.

PATHE GAZETTE

Daily, 5-15, 7, 8 45. and 10-30, p. m.
Saturday and Sunday Extra Show at 3-30, P. M.
Special Charity Show on 5th February Tuseday at 3-15 and 5, p. m.
Indian Drama
KALA—NAG
(Kohinoor Photo-Play)
Price as Usual
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

LAST FEW NIGHTS.

GRAND SELECTED PROGAMME,
From Saturday 2nd February 1924.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
Monday, 4th February, 1924,
At 9-30 p.m.

Karlekar's Grand Circus

Location—Open Maidan, Palva Road, Girgaum.

NEW FEATS,
NEW ACTS,
NEW TURNS.

Big Success Big Success

BREAKING CROWD RECORDS DAILY

IF YOU WANT YOUR MONEY'S WORTH VISIT KARLEKAR'S CIRCUS TO-NIGHT.

Come and enjoy an evening of fun at KARLEKAR'S CIRCUS.

Our Circus acts are right up to the minute. Every act a feature. Every feature clean, up-to-date and a sensation. The biggest event of the season.

MATINEES,
Tues. Wed. Sat. & Sunday at 5 p.m.
Children half price under 10 years for Matinee Shows except last Gallery.

Box Plan at S. Rose & Co., Ltd.
Popular Prices.
Prof. SHANKER RAO,
Sole Proprietor.
N. V. KARLE,
Ag. Manager.

Excelsior Theatre.

TO-DAY AT 6-30 p. m. only
"PARTNERS OF THE TIDE"
A tale of the sea and of the men who go down to the sea in ships.
TO-DAY AT 9.30 p. m.
ROBERT BORES VARIETY COMPANY.

Empire Theatre.

TO-DAY AT 6, 8 and 10 p. m.
"MY LADY'S DRESS"
Featuring
GLADYS COOPER.

Empress Theatre.

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"MONNA VANNA"
Featuring Miss
LEE PARRY.

CINEMA MAJESTIC.

GIRGAUM.
At the request of our patrons one Week more.
NATIONAL FILM Co's
Historical Masterpiece

KARAN GHELO.

The Life story of the Last Rajput King of Gujrat.
NEXT WEEK
THE MAJESTIC FILM Co.'s
first historical picture

VEER DURGADAS.

NOVELTY CINEMA

TO-NIGHT.
9th and 10th Chapters of

PLUNDER

The most sensational serial ever shown in Bombay.
Starring The world famous beauty

PEARL WHITE

ALSO
SNUB POLLARD
In another new Comedy in 2 reels
Bombay's favourite Comedian.
THE FINEST PROGRAMME IN TOWN.
TIME—5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30, Daily.
Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays
Matinee 3-30 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES.

Under Public Patronage

Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Natak Mandali

Founded by
Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE.
Monday 4th Feb. 1924. at 9 p. m. (S. T.)
KUNJAVIHARI
Saturday 9th Feb. 1924 at 9 p.m (S. T.)
SATTECHE GULAM
Sunday 10th Feb. 1924 at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.)
SHAHA-SHIVAJI
Proprietors:—Pendharkar and Chapekar.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

February 2.

Varsova, Oliver, Busreh.
British Fern, Oxley, Abadan.

DEPARTURES.

February 2.

Sikh, Fletcher, Calcutta.
Ozarda, Davis, Karachi.
Tregarthen, Bastion, Antwerp.
Treroske, Richard, Marseilles.
Belfri, Sohyott, Marmagoa.

S. S. Varsova:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Varsova, 1957 tons, Captain A. E. Oliver, from Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. British Fern:—The S. W. Coy.'s steamer British Fern, 3389 tons, Captain G. C. Oxley, arrived in harbour in Saturday from Abadan, with a cargo of fuel oil.

S. S. Sikh:—The T. M. Coy.'s steamer Sikh, 3288 tons, Captain W. A. Fletcher, sailed yesterday from harbour for Calcutta with a general cargo.

S. S. Ozarda:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Ozarda, 3038 tons, Captain G. M. Davis, sailed yesterday from harbour for Karachi with same bottom cargo.

S. S. Tregarthen:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Tregarthen, 2722 tons, Captain J. S. Bastion sailed yesterday from harbour for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

S. T. Treloske:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Treloske, 2736 tons. Captain E. Richard, sailed yesterday from harbour for Marseilles, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(SATURDAY, February 2.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Khandala 3269, 6/2 M M & Co.
2 Delta 4780 London 2/2 M M and Co.
3 Circassia 4327, L'pool 12/2, Graham & Co.
4 Morvada 5120, K'chi N F., M M & Co..
Piave 4634, N.F. Graham & Co.
6 Malcolm 3656 London 4/2 J F and Co.
7 City of Nagpur, 6289, Karachi 8-2 K N & Co
8 Sado Maru 3627, Japan, N F N Y Kaisha.
9 Arioste 2768 Rangoon 2/2 J F and Co.
10 Cheriston, 3055, Dunkirk, 8/2, Graham and Co.
12 Okenfels 4681, K'chi 11/2 Graham & Co.
13 Neffron 5986 N F, 3101, Vol. Bros.
15 Dalemoor 2572, Dunkirk 2/2 T M & Co.
16 Treloser 4304, Mana 2/2 M M & Co.
17 Reubens 2576, Genoa, N F Graham & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Chenkoa 3295, N. F., 2/2 M M & Co.
2 Ryokai Maru 2864, Kobe, N F, O S Kaisha.
3 Barjora 1908, P. Gulf 7/2 M M & Co.
6 Obra 3521 Kobe, 3/2, M M and Co.
8 V. Cada 2759 Genoa, 4/2 M Italiana.
10 & 11 Borneo Maru 4264, Kobe 7/2 O S Kaisha.
12 & 13 Borghild 2158, Cal. 4/2 S S N Co.
16 Accra 1751, N F, D M Khandwani.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Shunke Maru, 5027, Japan, 5/2, O S Kaisha.
D & E Seik 3288 Cal. 3/2 T M & Co.
N Ula, 3426, Japan, 10/2 M M & Co.
P Genoa Maru 5001 Kobe 2/2 N Y Kaisha.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED FOR BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Maloja due about 8th February, Agent and O S N Co.
China due about 22nd February, Agent P and O S N Co.
S S Caledonia due about 29th February, Agents P and O S N Co.
Mongolia due about 7th March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 14th March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Devanha due about 21st March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Malwa due about 28th March Agent P and O S N Co.
Narkunda due about 4th April Agent P and O S N Co.
Macedonia due about 11th April, Agent P and O S N Co.
Plassy due about 18th April, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mantua due about 25th April, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Lahore (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.
Dumana, due about 1st February, Agent B I S N Co
Manela due about 15th February, Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Olympia due about 5th February, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Cato due about 24th February, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Harwich due about 9th February, Agents K N Co.
City of Valencia due about 19th February, Agents K N Co.
City of Simla due about 9th March, Agent K N Co.
Elysia due about 13th March, Agent W and A Graham Co
City of Calcutta due about 19th March, Agent K N Co.
California due about 19th March, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Karachi due about 29th March, Agent K N Co.
Clan Kenneth (not fixed) Agent J F Co.
Clan Sinclair due about 11th February, Agent J F Co.
Groxteth Hall (not fixed) Agent K N Co.
Scindia due about 9th April, Agent W and A Graham and Co.
City of Paris due about 10th April, Agents K N Co.
Massilia due about 22nd April, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Nagpore due about 9th April, Agent K N Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Wartenfels due about 7th February, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Neidenfels due about 12th February Agent W and A Graham Co.
Tannenfels due about 27th February, Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Konderkerk due about 2nd February, Agent E D Sassoon Co..
Streetfkerk due about 23rd February, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM HULL.

Hindoo (not fixed) Agent J F Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Brenta due about 15th February, Agent L T Co.
Silvio Pellico due about 6th February, Agent L T Co.
Cracovia due about 18th February, Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Castelforziano due about 18th February Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Romeo due about 10th February, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Manchester Exchange due about 25th February, Agent F F Campbell Co.
City of Lahore due about 15th March, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Jalapa due about 31st January, Agent Volkart Bros.

FROM KOBE, ETC.

Himalaya Maru due about 9th February, Agent O S K.
Rikoku Maru due about 23rd February, Agent O S K.

FROM CHINA.

Sicilia due about 5th February, Agent P and O S N Co.
Macedonia due about 8th February, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mirzapore due about 24th February, Agent P and O S N Co.
Soudan due about 5th March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Morea due about 7th March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Alipore due about 15th March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Naldera due about 4th April, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Duns Law (not fixed), Agent W and A Graham Co.
Tregarthen (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.
Karoa due about 10th February, Agent B I S N Co.
Karagola due about 23rd February, Agent B I S N Co.

EXPORTS.

February 2.

S. S. Circassia for Liverpool:—12 bales wool raw, S Ranchode, 26 bales, wool raw, R Verchand, 7 bales wool raw, B Shiralabh, 172 bales wool raw, C Chaganmal, 147 bales wool raw, G Gumanmal, 55 bales wool raw, D Kudanmal, 16 bales wool raw, R Porchand, 2140 cwts Myrabollams, F F Campbells, 1404¼ cwts Myrabollams, Kalyandas Bros. 100 bales wool raw, K Esmail, 47 bales wool raw, Meyer Nissim, 240 bales raw cotton, Japan Cotton T. Co.

For Glasgow:—25 bales Sewri Hemp, Gopikisan Gopaldas.

For Marseilles:—16 bales woollen Carpets, Cox's Shipping Agency, 101 bales wool raw, M S Sadram.

For Boston:—1001 cwts Myrabollams, F F Campbells.

For Philadelphia:—150 cks Goat skin, Briesky and Co.

S. S. Rubino for Genoa:—1 ton scrap iron, Gulam Hussein Esaji.

S. S. Treloske for Trieste:—336 bales raw cotton, Rally Bros.

S. S. Valentine Code for Genoa:—1000 cwts Linseed, Volkart Bros, 2002 cwts Linseed, Gorio Ld, 10 bales raw cotton, B Cursondas, 220 bales raw cotton, Volkart Bros, 220 bales raw cotton, Japanese Cotton T Co.

S. S. Nurwada for Hull:—200 cwts Myrabollams, C Pranlal, 2002 cwts Myrabollams, P Mathuradas.

S. S. Ockenfel for Hamburg:—3300 cwts Ground nut oil cakes, Lukmanjee Ebrahimji, 24 bales cotton fly, V A Sore.

For Antwerp:—6 bales cotton fly, V A Sore, 600 tons Manganese ore, Turner Morrison and Co.

For Rotterdam 100 cwts Cummin seed. Amin and Sons.

For Amsterdam:—403 cwts Indian Coffee, Thos. Cook and Sons.

For Bremen:—330 bales raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.

S. S. Piare for Antwerp:—750 tons, Manganese ore, Shivrajpur Syndicate.

S. S. Barcelona:—300 bales raw cotton, Rally Bros, 30 bales raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co, 156 bales raw cotton, E Spinner and Co.

City of Nagpur for Manchester:—41 bales Grey cotton twist, Edward Sassoon, 33 bales Grey cotton twist, Edward Sassoon.

For Liverpool:—2385 bales raw cotton R D Tata and Co.

S. S. Clan MacIntyre for Hamburg:—56 bales, raw cotton, Rally Bros, 220 bales raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.

For Ghent:—220 bales raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.

S. S. Tregarthen for Hull:—3000 cwts cotton seed, Volkart Bros.

For Ghent:—670 bales raw cotton, Rally Bros.

For Antwerp:—280 bales raw cotton, Rally Bros.

S. S. Genoa Maru for Moji:—1000 bales raw cotton, Y K Kaisha.

For Kobe:—800 bales raw cotton, Y K Kaisha, 191 bales raw cotton, Gobhai Karanjia.

S. S. Ula for Moji:—200 bales raw cotton, Suzuki and Co.

S. S. Obra for Kobe:—300 bales raw cotton, G K Kaisha.

S. S. Ryokai Maru for Osaka:—300 bales raw cotton, G K Kaisha.

For Kobe:—500 bales raw cotton, G K Kaisha.

S. S. Sado Maru for Nageya:—100 bales raw cotton, G K Kaisha.

For Kobe:—300 bales raw cotton, G K Kaisha.

For Shanghai:—1000 bales raw cotton, G K Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

February 2.

S. S. Axenfels from Hamburg, Agent W & A Graham:—36 D/s Sulphate of soda, 171 bgs Broken Tiles, 50 cases broken Tiles, 30 D/s Magnesium Chloride, 40 bgs Sulphate of lead, 41 cases Nickel Citra Cirab, 154 bales Tyres, 173 cases Brass Circles, 284 bdls Yellow Metal Sheet, 75 bdles Yellow Metal Circles, 100 cks Sulphate of Iron, 250 cases Naphtalene balls, 100 cases Aluminium Circles, 29 brls Alum of Potash, 58 cks Alum of Potash, 31 D/s Chlorjde of Calcium, 420 bales Paper, 129 Pies Pulleys, 101 bdles Gas Pipes, 100 Pies Gas Pipes, 525 cks Lubricating oil, 370 coils Iron wire, 800 Pkgs Barbed wire, 200 bags Table Salt, 715 cases Beer, 983 Aniline Colours, 38 kegs Aniline Colours, 86 cks Aniline Colours, 10 bsls Aniline Colours, 65 cases Paper ware, 200 cks Bicarbonate of Potash, 250 D/s Bleaching Powder, 400 cases Slate Pencils, 1178 cases Spirits, 40 brls Chrome Alum, 110 cases Marble, 279 Pkgs Hurricane Lamps, 95 bales Hurricane Lamps, 30 cases Hurricane Lanterns, 75 cases Whisky 25 cases Rum, 25 cases Brandy, 100 brls sugar of Lead, 25 cases Enamelled ware, 724 D/s Sulphate of Sodium, 107 cases Copper wire, 100 cks Acetate of Lead, 87 Gonjees Exhausted Cloves, 80 bsls Muriate of Barrium, 60 D/s Chemicals, 44 cases Chemical Products, 237 D/bgs Exhausted Carraway seeds, 40 cases Stones, 100 cases Chlorate of Potash, 10 cases Sulphuric Acid, 30 cases Camphor, 625 D/bgs sugar, 22 D/s Chloride of Zinc, 181 bales straw boards, 19 cks Iron Chains, 25 kegs safety fuse, 30 cases Hinges.

From Bremen:—220 brls Aniline Colours, 136 cases aniline colours, 600 cases beer, 4259 pies steel bars, 388 bdles Steel bars, 6586 bdles steel sheets, 140 coils wire, 140 cases wire, 77 D/S Magnesium Chloride, 382 bdles Steel Plates, 999 Pcs Steel Plates, 593 cases Plates 49 cases Ironware, 41 bales Paper, 332 bdles Copper Sheets, 136 cass Rivets, 35 cases Pins.

From Antwerp:—20484 Pies Steel bars, 2750 bdles Steel bars, 214 cases Nails, 2351 Pies Jaists, 180 bales Storch, 61 cases Alum, 69 cases Phamaceuticals, 100 crates Tiles, 1250 cks China clay, 70 cases washing blue, 1500 cases Vegetable fat, 1835 cks Dyeing materials, 555 cases Dyeing materials, 560 D/s Dyeing materials, 1115 kegs Dyeing materials, 2284 bdles Steel Rods, 1305 Hoops, 174 kegs Aniline Colours, 3665 cases Aniline Colours, 264 kegs Dyes Dry, 555 cases Dyes Dry, 44 D/s Dyes Dry, 455 Dyes Paste, 200 kegs hydrosulphate of soda, 1000 bdles steel sheets, 247 D/bgs Bolts and Nuts, 35 cases Bolts and Nuts, 587 Pies Rails, 539 Pies Angles, 121 bdles Angles, 275 cases condensed Milk, 21 cases Iron wire, 20 cks Tartaric acid.

S. S. Delta from London, Agent M. M. and Co:—27 boxes Bar gold, 2 boxes Gold coins, 4 boxes Sovereigns, 528 bars silver, 1 box Specie, 1 cwt. Saffron, 150 cwts Cisterns, 82 cases Medicines, 64 cases Emulsion, 67 cases Biscuits, 75 cases Blue 40 cases Starch, 30 cases Barley, 30 cks Lamp black, 402 cases Brandy, 62 cases Provisions, 20 cases Syrup, 38 brls Tiles, 389 cases Wire, 2975 cks Cements, 68 bgs Railway Material 25 cases Vinegar, 51 brls Grapes, 300 bdles Y M Sheets, 195 cases Whisky, 25 cases soap, 673 Copper Ingots, 61 D/s Cable, 100 Y M Squares, 42 cases Cigarettes, 1032 kegs Paint, 8 cks Ivory, 2 Pkgs Ivory, 100 cases Equipment Cleaner, 40 cases Beer, 32 cases O'Stores, 75 cases Gin, 25 cases Limejuice, 160 cks Whiting, 100 D/bgs Whiting 20 bales canvas, 100 Pies Axles boxes, 20 cases Steel Pins, 40 D/s Varnish.

From Marseilles:—70 cases Wine, 47 Velvet, 31 cases Alimenting Paste, 5 bales Carpets, 20 cases Castor oil, 400 cases Brandy, 20 kgs aniline Colours, 12 cases Silk goods, 41 cases Saffron, 1050 bags almonds, 18 cases Lametta.

S. S. Japan from Gothenburg, Agent W and A Graham:—6994 bdles ceiling boards, 407 bales Paper, 81 rolls Paper, 386 rolls Wrapping Paper, 125 bales Newspaper, 100 reels Newspaper, 9 cases Envelopes, 6 cases Printed Matter, 2422 bdles Faggot Steel, 75 bales wood pulp, 358 Pies Iron bars, 314 bdles Iron bars, 2845 cases matches in zinc, 231 Pkgs nails, 165 cases nails, 2828 kegs nails, 100 kegs Chlorate of Potash 257 cases Stoves, 23 cases Iron ware, 10 Pkgs Iron ware, 10 crats Iron ware.

From Christiania:—4290 kegs Nails, 461 bales Paper, 119 Pkgs Paper, 100 cases Matches, 325 cases Condenced Milk, 80 cases Steralized Milk, 6 D/S Carbide of Calcium, 19 brls Ferro Silicon.

S. S. Mashobra from Karachi, Agent M M and Co:—5133 bales cottons, 19796 bags cotton seed, 4207 bags Barley, 102 bags seed Lac, 20 cks Sheep Guts, 47 bales Hides and Skins, 2000 tons Manganese ore, 2056 bags Maize.

S S Aunglean from Rangoon, Agents Shaw Wallace and Co:—17053072 gallons kerosine oil, 923 cases Kerosine oil, 154 cks Lubricating oil, 219 cases Lubricating oil, 399 D/s Lubricating oil, 10008 bags Paraffin wax, 234 D/s B Grease,

S. S. Vasna from Basra, Agent B. I. S. N. Co:—12 bdles Specie, 107 bags Specie, 4 boxes specie, 11 Gorcy hides, 1 Parcel Ledger book.

CAUSE LISTS.

(MONDAY, February 4.)

BEFORE HON'BLE SIR AMBERSON MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.

482-16—Khandwalla and Chh, Kallianji Laxmandas and others, Madhowji Luxmandas and others, Shroff and L. Jamshedji R and D.
2731-20—Tyabji D and Co, Kennech, Mac Intyre Kamp and another, Mathuradas Munji, Mulla and M.
1023-20—Madhowji and Co, Ramdas Bhoja and Co, Kanaiyalal Radhakison and others, Unwalla P and P.
2405-21—Merwanji K and Co, Bai Sancorebai widow and others, Ramrao Bhai Thakore, Jehangir and S.
S C Ct. 1599/17268-21—N G Dalal and Co, Manilal Harilal Bodiwalla and another, The China Mutual Life Assurance Co, Ltd, Little and Co.
5750-22—Mantri and Co, Bai Sakinabai widow and others, Ahmed Mahomed and others, Shroff and L, Mantri and Co.
1599-21—Amarchand and M, Haji Ismail Haji Noormahomed and another, Adamalli Huseinbhai, M B Chothia and Co.
2750-21—Edgelow G W and Co, The Tallow Manfg. Co, Abdulla Allabux, Madhowji and Co.
2771-21—Raghnaya N and Co, M Shadak Sharappa and another, V Balkrishna Mudlier, Mulla and M, Manilal and K.
3872-21—Surajmal and Co, Raghunath Hirachand v Lalchand Badridas and ors, Amin and D.

BEFORE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE PRATT

In the Division Court No. 46.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS.)
2934-23—Madhowji and Co, Bai Mithabai widow and another, Narsy Khatao and others.
UNDEFENDED LONG CAUSE.
4194-23—Crawford B and Co, Nestle Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co, Lorime Bros.
LONG CAUSES.
1617-20—Motichand and D, Chottalal Wadilal, Esmail Khimji Poonja and another, Craigie B and C.
1572-20—In Person, Esmailji Khimji Poonja, The British India Steam Navigation Co Ltd, Craigie B and C.
750-20—Dharamsi D and Co, Narsingrao Mane v Kotah Yellaya and Co, Raghvaya N and Co.
2444-20—Sabnis G and S Vishavnath Dinanath Divekar Shankaram Vishvanath Divekar and others, Ardeshir H D and Co.
LONG CAUSES.
S C Cte 1108/11994-21—Mehta L and Co, Walji Mauji and ors, vs Vali Mahomed Haji Gani and ors.
S C Ct 1109/11695-21—Mehta L and Co, Walji Mauji and ors, vs Vali Mahomed Haji Gani and ors.
2178-21—Thakoredas and Co, Chanaji Krishnaji, Sukhraj Dogha Raghvaya N and Co.
1975-21—Daphtary F and D, Rajabally Gulam Husein and Bros, vs Ikeda and Co, Shamrao M and H.
133-20—Mehta L and Co, Girdhardas Cooverji vs Morarji Jairam Naranji, Ardeshir H D and Co.
772-20—Little and Co, Dwarkadas Gordhandas, vs Ebrahim Abdulla Oosman, Ardeshir N D and Co.
186-20—Mulla and M, Chimaran Motiram, vs Bhikamchand Tejmal, Edgelow G W and Co.
4416-21—Motichand and D, N K Jayakar, vs Harilal Vrajlal, Ardeshir H D and Co.
1929-19—Soonderdas and Co, Mutani Gordhandas Karsondas v Padamsey Ratansy, Mulla and M.
254-20—Purnanand Cl and J, Bhimji Dharamsey Shaparia v Shah Goculdas Liladhar and anr, Khanderao L and Co.
2883-21—Rustomji and G. M M Kopti and Co v Vazir Haji Contractor, Purnanand and C.
1244-20—Mehta L and Co, Dulabhai Bhagwanji v Ganiram Salechand, Mulla and M.
2238-19—Malvi M R and Co, Harsukhdas Jadhuraj v Gadgil Samant and Co, Dikshit M and Co, Raghavaya N and Co.
1878-20—Edgelow G W and Co, Janoo Hasan v Suleman Jamal, Matubhai J and M.
4817-21—Motichand and D, Goculdas Dewji v Gordhandas Kallianji, Ramanlal and H.
221-20—Merwanji K and Co, Hurjiwan Dharsey and Co v Nanakchand Ishwarsing, Madhowji and Co.
4562-21—Manilal and K, Sonubai alias Sulejabhamabai widow v Ganesh Pandurang Mulekar and anr, G B Pandia.
2361-21—Mantri and Co, Baikhatubai, Haji Esmail Haji Ahmed Gaswalla, Malvi M R and Co, Kharas and Co, Mulla and M.

BEFORE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
FOR EXPARTE DECREE.
1064-22—Motichand and D, Jasrup Sadarmal v Dhakubai widow and anr, Dabholker and J.
FOR RECORDING COMPROMISE AND DECREE IN TERMS THEREOF.
1690-22—Malvi M R and Co, Amulakhchand Mewaram v Sitaram Hariram, Edgelow G W and Co.
FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.
1225-17—Hiralal and Co, Anandji Babuji, Amteebai widow and others, Bhimji and Co, Mehta D and L, Payne and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

1664-21—Daphtary F and D—The Killachand Mills Ltd Jaitha Mulji and Co—Edgelow G W and Co.
1836-21—Edgelow G W and Co Raghowji Purshotam and others—Madhavdas Goculdas—Mulla and M.
3031-19—Payne and Co Myamahomed Haji Janmahomed Chotani Parekh Dharanichand Magaulal—Motichand and D.
1668-21—Ardeshir H D and Co The Hindustan Coal Trading Co—C J Denentrocouts.
S C Ct. 317/4859-20—Daphtary F and D Umabhai Manibhai Nagarseth Ratansi Dossa—Chitnis K and M.
1868-18—Dabholker and Co, Bai Yeshwantbhai v Dattaram Ramchandra Bhandare, Chitnis M and K.

BEFORE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE FAWCETT.

In the Division Court No. 49.
FOR CONSENT DECREE.
227-21—Payne and Co, Dawoodbhai Mahomed Alli Khokhawalla, Abdul Husein Khokhawalla and others, Jemangir and S.
4032-22—Vachha and Co, Lakhaji Dollaji v Bulsarie Yenkama and ors, Raghvaya N and Co.
2411-22—Chitnis K and M, Kassum Adamji v Bai Dianbai widow and ors, Chubb and Co.
2822-21—Matubhai J and M, Nagji Motichand v Dady Jehangir Billimoria, Merwanji K and Co.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
SHORT CAUSES.
4654-23—Little and Co, W H Brady and Co Ltd v Taher Darukhanawalla and Co, Merwanji K and Co.
1410-23—Mulji Th and Co, Shamlal Madangopal v Motilal Ramcharan alias Motilal Ramchandra and ors, Dabholkar and J.
LONG CAUSES.
2380-21—Mulla and Mulla, Dhanjishaw H Bulsara Brothers a firm and ors. vs. Yusoof Bros and anr., Mehta L and Co.
2947-21—Matubhai J and M, Tricumji Damji and Co. afirm v. Vallabhdas Purushottam, Edgelow G W and Co.
1399-21—Edgelow G W and Co., K C Shrimant Vedan Rajah Kolakal vs. Malabar Timber Co. Ld. and ors., Crawford B, and Co. Amin and Desai.
3535-21—Edgelow G W & Co., Narandas Manordas a firm v. Ayub Noor Mahomed Darbar a firm, Ardeshir H D and Co.
2818-21—Payne and Co., Soonderji Tricumdas v. Gordhandas Mowji, Merwanji K and Co.
2653-20—Mehta L and Co. Hassam Mamoji v. Mahomed Momarji Dadan, Ardeshir H D and Co.
3696-21—Mehta L and Co, Kanji Dhanji v Gordhandas Thakersey, Merwanji K and Co.
3790-21—Shamrao M and H, Juthabhai Vishram and ors v Jusub Cassum, Payne and Co.
3585-21—Sabnis G and S, Vasantrao Keshrinath and Co v Ravminal Bansidhar, Captain and V.
2827-21—Motichand and D, Narotamdas Bhanji and ors v Mrs Landina E Gomes, Amarchand and M.
2991-21—Dikshit M and Co, Bhawanishankar Rattanji v Keshavji Damji and anr, Unwalla P and P.
3190-21—Pandia and Co, Hiralal Laloobhai v Durgaprasad Shroff, Mulla and M.

BEFORE HON. MR. JUSTICE CRUMP

In the Division Court No. 53.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSE.
2236-22—Edgelow G. W. and Co., The Universal Trading Co. Ltd, Kaku Hirji Khetsey Captain and V.
SHORT CAUSES.
1960-23—Ardeshir H D and Co, Ratilal Laxmichand, Khokhani and anr, Kaku Hirji Khetsey, Captain and V.
LONG CAUSES.
97-18—Edgelow G W and Co, The Gujrat Gin and Mfg Co Ltd v Harichand and Co, Ardeshir H D and Co.
1021-19—Jamsetji R and D, Pallonji Dinshaw and Co v Virji Canji and ors, Raghavaya N and Co.
1214-21—M B Chothia, Tonleef Ashland Ltd v D S Yande, Hiralal and Co.
110-17—Craigie B and C, Premchand Punjabhai v Kaikhusru Framji Marker, Malvi M R and Co.
690-21—Malvi M R and Co, Atmaram Ramkison v Durgaprasad Chandulal, Tyabji D and Co.
1323-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, Meherbai Merwanji Cooper v Jehangir Cowasji Mehta, Payne and Co.
5080-21—In person, Kakaldas Umedchand v Mangaldas Ranchoddas, Purnanand C and J.
5982-21—In person, Kakaldas Umedchand v Wadilal Chaganmal, Purnanand C and J.
307-21—Purnanand Cl and J, Jugjiwan Ujamsey v G D Tyalaka and Co, Madhowji and Co.
2795-20—Malvi M R and Co, B N Lang & Dharsey Fulchand, N C Dalal.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 1st Feb. 1924.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.		29.3[illegible]in.
Temperature of air	75.9	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	70.1	"
Dew point	66.7	"
Relative humidity of Air ..	74.%	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	0.0	"
Maximum temperature of Air	83.0	"
Minimum " "	70.3	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNW, NE, NW, NNW,	
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles	114

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill	Day of Week	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill
		Jan. h. m.	ft. in.	Jan.	h. m.	ft. in
S.	3	9 43	26 6	3	4 5	19 5
		22 49	29 3		16 1	15 8
M.	4	10 39	27 1	4	5 3	18 6
		23 30	29 9		16 59	15 5
Tu.	5	23 30	29 9	5	5 48	17 9
		11 29	27 7		17 31	15 5
W.	6	0 8	29 11	6	6 27	17 3
		12 10	27 9		18 10	15 8
Th.	7	0 44	29 9	7	7 2	17 0
		12 51	27 7		18 49	16 "
F.	8	1 18	29 3	8	7 35	17 0
		13 31	27 3		6 12	17 1

AMERICAN MARKETS.

MESSRS A. NORDEN & CO.'S REPORT.

NEW YORK., Jan. 3.

Cotton :—The action of the local market since our last, has been entirely meaningless as far as general conditions are concerned. The periods of weakness followed by mild reactions were largely a matter of manipulation of results for income tax purposes, so as to show as many losses as possible for 1923 and carry over profits as much as possible to 1924. Yesterday with the old year gone, there was another wave of a different kind of liquidation by those who had been wanting to take down profits for some time, but were holding off so that they would appear in 1924. Too many tried to do it at once during the morning and with no special demand at the moment and local traders quite willing to help along a break, the undertone was poor all day with a net loss of [illegible] cent a pound.

practically [illegible] has little to do with the fundamentals of actual cotton problem. The [illegible] important the cotton trade are far greater [illegible] tance and they indicate more and more that higher prices will be seen for cotton. Five months of the season have gone by, with exports continuing large and no actual signs of domestic curtailment on anything like the scale that would be necessary to relieve the prospective scarcity, although yesterday there were the usual rumours in that direction. It looks as if everyone would go along merrily as long as possible, and meanwhile all Southern advices yesterday were of a very active demand for spots.

We continue to feel that the combination of scant supplies and holders well aware of their advantage on the one hand, and the world's mills facing the alternative of paying the price or closing down on the other, is too strong to permit of anything more than temporary reactions, and we feel, as we have said many times before, that breaks like that of yesterday should be taken advantage of to make purchases.

Coffee :—There has been practically no change in the situation and the market enter on the new year with opinions divided, but perhaps learning a little more to our view that the price level is too high, with ample supplies to become available in due course. Yesterday the undertone was firm, but on slight bulges there seems to be coffee for sale for Brazilian account.

Sugar :—The market [illegible] is rather lifeless, as refiners are not willing buyers, believing in a loosening up of new crop supplies, while these continue rather restricted, as the Cuban strike, while apparently not very serious, is still not settled. There seems to be a good deal of selling coming in for Cuban account, and doubtless in due course it will be found that there will be increasing pressure on the early Spring positions.

The Chicago market :—The visible supply of Wheat continues to be the bearish feature, but notwithstanding the nearly universal belief in lower prices the market holds its level approximately unchanged day after day, apparently a fairly good indication that the arguments on that side have been pretty well discounted. We think the next move of consequence will be upward, though any decided advance should hardly be expected.

LONDON, Feb. 1.

Linseed La Plata Argentine £18 1/8 Feb.-March paid.
Linseed La Plata Argentine £18 1/8 March-April paid.
Opened firm and ruled easier, closing steady.
Cottonseed Bombay £10 15/16 Feb.-March nominal steady.
Castorseed Bombay £23 1/4 Feb.-March nominal quiet.

LONDON, Feb. 1.

Cotton Oil Bombay Crude £45.
Cotton Oil Egyptian Crude £44½.
Castor Oil firsts per cwt. 60.
Rapeseed Toria £19½ Feb.-April Hamburg.
Rape Oil crushed naked ex-mill £40½ Jan.-Feb.
Gingelly Seed 15 per cent 26½ Jan.-Feb. Rotterdam.
Tone of Linseed quiet.
Tone of Cottonseed quiet.
Tone of Linseed Oil firm.
Tone of Wheat quiet

LONDON, Jan. 31.

Cottonseed Bombay £11 January.
Cottonseed Egyptian Sakellarides 12 5/8 January.
Cotton Oil Bombay Crude £45.
Cotton Oil Egyptian Crude £44½.
Rapeseed Toria £19½ Feb.-April shipment to Hamburg.
Rapeseed Ferozepore £19½ Dec.-Jan.
Tone of Linseed easier.
Tone of Cottonseed firm.
Tone of Linseed Oil quiet.

LONDON, Jan. 31.

Rape Oil crushed naked ex-mill £46½.
Gram Peas Karachi Red £40½ Jan.-Feb.
Barley Indian 31 7/8 Jan.-Feb. Hull.
Gingelly Seed 15 per cent 26½ Jan.-Feb. Rotterdam.
Wheat Cargo Australian 47 loading.
Tone of Wheat steady.
Tone of Rice good tone.

LONDON, Jan. 31.

Linseed La Plata Argentine £18 3/8 Jan.-Feb. paid and sellers.
Lower demand quieter.
Cottonseed Bombay £10 15/16 Jan.-Feb. Firm and full prices paid.
Castorseed Bombay £23½ Jan.-Feb. sellers. Quiet.

WEATHER REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 3.

The western disturbance appears this morning over north Punjab as moderate depression and has given nearly general rain in its neighbourhood. Rainfall has been nearly general in West United Provinces, East and North Punjab, Kashmir, North-West Frontier Province and Central India, and local in Baluchistan. Few falls occurred in Tenassirim, Chota Nagpur and South-West Punjab.

The chief amounts are :—Agra and Bareilly half an inch, Mussooree, Chakrata and Dharampur one, Dalhousie one and a half, Muree two, Ambala, Lukhiana and Sialkot three-quarters, Simla, Khushad and Lahore a half, Rawalpindi and Sonamarg two, Dras a half, Peshawar one, Parachinar three-quarters, Cherat three, Chaman one and Nowgong a half.

Forecast.—An extension into the east of the United Provinces and a decrease in the North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 2.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T, 1/5 3/32.
Bank's selling D D, 1/5 1/8.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T, 1/5 3/32.
Bank's selling D D, 1/5 1/8.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, 1/5 3/8.
Bank's buying T T, 1/5 5/32.
Bank's buying D D, 1/5 3/16.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D, Frcs 625.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, Frcs 695.
Bank's buying D D, Frcs 685.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T, Rs. 147.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P, Rs. 141.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D, Rs. 165
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D, Rs. 234.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D, Rs. 148½.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D, Rs. 326.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York, Dols 4.35.
London—Paris, Frcs 92.00.
London—Switzerland, Frcs 24.80.
London—Brussels, Frcs 104.00.
London—Rome, Liras 98.80.
London—Berlin, Marks ——
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady but dull market.

	London, 2nd Feb.
Telegraph Transfers	1/5 3/32 dull
Bar Gold	———
Bar Silver Spot	33 5/16 Quiet.

	London, Feb. 1.
Telegraph Transfers	1/5 1/8 Dull
Bar Gold	£ 4-15-10 Quite.
Bar Silver Spot	33 5/16 Dull.

	London, Feb. 1.
Rentes 3 per cent.	54
Berlin Cheques on London	
Bar Silver Spot	33 5/16
" " 2 months hence	33
Closing Tone of Silver—dull	
Discount. Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5th July 1923.	
Interest day to day loans	2 1/4
Interest 7 days market loans	2 1/2
Weekly Bullion Shipments lb. 416768.	

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRE MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

	London, Feb. 1.
Exchange on London in Paris	91.91
" " " Germany	18.800.000.000.000
" " " Italy	98.70
Stockholm	16.38
Christiania	31.86
Amsterdam	11.51
Switzerland	24.83
	Yesterday.
Belgium	104.05
Athens	235.00
	London Jan. 31
Demand Bills.	4,26,75

DISCOUNTS.

	London, Feb. 1.
DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 5/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 5/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st	4 1/4
" " " " 6 m/st	4 3/8
Rentes 5 per cent.	23 1/2

WAR LOANS, ETC.

	London, Feb. 1.
Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	£ 88 +9/16
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 91 3/8+1/8
War Loan 5% 1929/47	£ 100 1/4+1/16
Consols 2 1/2%	57 1/8+1/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	45 +1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	64 3/4+1/8
Govt. Securities 3%	56 3/4

	London, Feb. 1.
Conversion Loan	£ 76 3/4
5 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan	100 1/4
7 per cent. Indian	113—

BULLION.

Bombay, Feb. 2.

Sovereigns ready, Rs. 16-1-3.
Sovereigns forward, Rs. 16-1-9.
Bar gold ready, Rs. 25-9-9.
Bar gold forward, Rs. 25-9-9.
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 25-9-9.
Bar silver ready, Rs. 80.
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 80-4.
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 80-6.

LONDON, Feb. 1.

Bar gold ready, s. 95-10.
Silver ready, d. 33-5.
Silver forward, d. 33-0.

TONE OF SILVER—
Dull—India buying forward, China sold, India buying at lower rates.

MOCATTA'S SILVER REPORT.

LONDON, Jan. 31.

Owing to recovery in Sterling Exchange, there was some selling from China, and the market was easier during the week, most buying being from India, both for covering purchases and shipment. The report about the Canton Mint is not confirmed, and it seems improbable that they will resume operations in the near future with imminence in China New Year holidays.

Mocattas do not look for much recovery for the present.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Feb. 2.

3½ per cent Government Paper, Rs. 66-2.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, Rs. 83-8.
5 per cent War Loan, Rs. 92.
5 per cent Loan due 1933, Rs. 97.
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55, Rs. 97-4.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925, Rs. 102-8.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1926, Rs. 102.
6 per cent Bonds due 1927, Rs. 102.
6 per cent Bonds due 1930, Rs. 102-8.
6 per cent Bonds due 1932, Rs. 103-8.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, Feb. 2.

To-day Reuter reported 13 points lower in New York futures, whilst Liverpool has been reported only 4 points lower. The markets moved within a very narrow range.

The Marwari Bazar opened steady this morning for fully good M. G. Broach April-May at Rs. 613 and gradually advanced to Rs. 616½ on buying by Marwari jobbers and Commission Houses. The prices then going down to Rs. 614 on selling by Marwari Shroffs, advanced to Rs. 618½ on buying by Marwari jobbers and closed firm at the same rate at 3-30 p.m. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 617½ and advancing to Rs. 620 on general buying closed firm at Rs. 619½ at 5-30 p.m.

Fine M. G. Oomra March opened at Rs. 584 and gradually advanced to Rs. 587 on buying by Marwari Shroffs. The prices then going down to Rs. 585½ on general selling closed steady at Rs. 588 at 3-30 p.m. Oomra May opened at [illegible] whilst advanced to Rs. 591 on buying by Marwari Shroffs. The prices then going down to Rs. 589 on scattered selling, closed steady at Rs. 592 at 3-30 p.m. Fully Good M. G. Bengal March was quoted at Rs. 528 and May Rs. 532 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton was closed yesterday.

	Liverpool, Feb. 1.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	
" " Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	6000
" " Sales of East Indian	100
" " Imports	nil
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—	
Mid. Americans moderate demand.	19.67
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	23.20
New York, 11 a.m. Mar.	33.63
(As known in Liverpool) May.	33.98
" July	32.63
New Orleans 10 a.m. Mar.	33.66
" " " " may.	33.40

	Liverpool, 2nd Feb. To-day's prices.
Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. C. Liverpool. Mar.	19.46+6
May	19.42+6
July	18.90+7
Oct.	16.46+8

	Liverpool Feb. 1. To-day's prices.
Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. C. Liverpool. Mar.	19.40—04
May	19.36—02
July	18.83 unchanged
Oct.	16.38—06

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

	London, Feb. 1.
Total Actual Export	6,000
" Forwarded	57,000
" Imports	85,000
" Stock	864,000
Actual Weekly Sales	41,300

COTTON CLOSING QUOTATIONS. (5-30 P. M.)

	Bomay, Feb. 2.
Fully Good Broach April/May	619 1/2
" Bengal March	530
" Bengal May	532
Fine Oomra. March	589 1/2
" " May	592 1/2

AMERICAN MARKETS.

	New York, Feb. 1.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	19,000
" Exports to Great Britain	15,000
" " to Continent	39,000
Futures at New York	
" " " March	33.62—13
" " " May	33.91—16
" " " July	32.57—21
" " " Oct.	28.05—07
Spot Cotton at New York	34.00—10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	33.63unchgd
Futures " " Mar.	33.62—19
" " " May	33.35—20
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	11 3/4
Silver Foreign mined	63 7/8

	New York, Feb. 1.
Week's Receipt of cotton at U.S. Ports	116,000
" Exports to Great Britain	41,000
" " to France and Cont	82,000
" " to Japan	24,000

6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1035, Rs. 106-12.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974, Rs. 74-8.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930, Rs. 101.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974, Rs. 73-12.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49, Rs. 101.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974, Rs. 73-12.

SHARES.

Bombay, Feb. 2.

Market closed steady. The following are the closing rates :—

	London, Feb. 1
Chartered Bank	£ 19 3/4
Hongkong	130—
National	42 1/4
P. & O. Banking Corp.	12 1/4
Eastern	5 1/2

BANKS.

Imperial 1337/8 xd, Indian 77, Central Bank 25/12 and Eastern Bank 72.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 420, Apollo 25, By. Cotton 575, By. Dyeing 707/8, Bradbury 500, Century 345, Cent. India 467/8, Colaba Land 121/4, Coorla 135 xd, Crescent 221/4 xd, Dawn 570, Edw. Sassoon 210, Elphinstone 47/8, Fazulbhoy 772/8 xd, Finlay 620, F. Petit 1175, Globe 65, Gokak 113/12, Indian Bleaching 181/4, Ind. Malwa 410, Jamshed Mfg. 150, Kastoorchand 175, Khatao 240, Kohinoor 1275, Luxmi Cotton 4950, Madhowji 232/8, Mathuradas 330, M. Petit 3035, Meyer Sassoon 167/8, Morarji 3900 xd, New Great 507/8, New City 255, Pabani 335, Pearls 513/12, Phoenix 420, Shapurji 233/12, Simplex 305 xd, Standard 1450, Swadeshi 470, Tata Mill 302/8 and Vishnu Cotton 1750.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 200, B. Burma 280, B. Burma N. I. 57/8, Bt. Burma Pet. 5/3, Bombay Tramway 86/4, Bombay Steam 88/12, Bundi Cement 9/12, Katni ord 85, Katni def 205 n, New India 12, Shivrajpur 37, Tata Iron ord 25/12, Tata Iron def 31/4, Tata Hydro 652/8 xd and Scindia Steam 6/14.

Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	874,000
at Interior Ports	936,000

AMERICRN COTTON MARKET, CLOSING PRICES.

	New York, 2nd Feb. To-day's Prices
Futures at New York. Mar.	34.03+41
May	34.33+42
July	33.00+48
Oct	28.33+28

	New York, Feb. 1. To-day's Prices
Futures at New York. Mar.	33.62 —13
May	33.91 —16
July	32.57 —21
Oct.	28.05 —07

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Steady with fair demand.

Water Turist	2/3 1/2
Pinters Cloth	49/6

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS—COTTON

	Liverpool, Feb. 1.
M. G. Bengal Good,	12.80
" " Fully Good	13.20
" " Fine	13.60
No. 1 Oomra, Good	14.00
" " " Fully Good	14.50
" " " Fine	15.00
M. G. Broach Good	16.20
" " Fully Good	16.60
" " Fine	17.00
M. G. Scinde, Good	12.70
" " Fully Good	13.10
" " Fine	13.50

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 2.

Future delivery prices :—

Months	To-day's price
Feb.	———
Mar.	19 30+10
April	———
May	19.25—11
June	———
July	18.78—5
Aug.	———
Sept.	———
Oct.	16.31—7
Nov.	———
December	15.91—5
January	———
Feb.	———
Egyptians May	22.20

Liverpool, Feb 1.

Future delivery prices :—

Months	To-day's price
Feb.	19.54+21
Mar.	19.65+21
April	———
May	19.56+18
June	———
July	19.02+19
Aug.	———
Sept.	———
Oct.	16.60+16
Nov.	———
December	———
January	———
Feb.	———
Egyptians May.	22.75
July.	22.85

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb, 1.

Months.	To-day's Prices.
February	19.27—06
March	19.40—04
April	19.37—03
May	19.36—02
June	19.20—
July	18.83—
August	18.03—02
September	17.05—09
October	16.38—06
November	16.06—06
December	15.96—06
January	15.87—06
February	15.84—06

Tone—Barely Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 1.

Months.	To-day's Prices
February	22.31+06
March	22.45+05
April	22.52+06
May	22.60+07
June	22.62+07
July	22.65+07
August	22.42+07
September	22.03—05
October	21.20—28
November	20.70—28
December	20.35—23
January	20.35—22
February	———

WHEAT.

London, Feb. 1.

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs. F/M Sellers.	44/3
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs. F/M Paid and Buyers	44
AUSTRALIAN F/M Steady Quited	46/6
KARACHI BARLEY F/M Nominal	32/3
Tone—	
Wheat Cargo Barletta Russo Feb, Paid	46/6
Wheat Cargo Rozario Santa Fe' 64 1/2 lbs. Feb. Paid	45 5/8

LINSEED.

London, Feb. 1:

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags	£ 19 3/4
Tone—Offered at less money but without business—Buyers are at 1/4 less.	
RAW LINSEED Oil Nahed Syot Net	
" Months Jan./Apr. Value	40/6
" Buyers, etc. May/Aug. Done and Sellers	38/6

JAVA SUGAR.

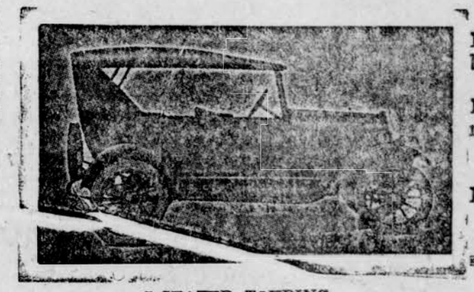
London Feb.. 1.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta	
Feb. March Sellers	38/
July Sellers	26/3
July Sept, Sellers	25/
Fine Whte Java C. & F. Bombay	
July Sept. Sellers	25/4
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi	
July Sept. Sellers	25/4
Tone—Closed quieter after Very fair business.	
London, Jan. 31.	
Cuban Sugar March, Value	27/9

"RUGBY"

A REAL CAR

An Important and Brilliant accomplishment in history of the Automobile Industry, proving Quality Automobile-Standardized in construction and operation at the lowest possible price to-day



Rs. 3,000 with battery Ignition

Rs. 3,250 with magneto Ignition.

Both with self-starter.

5 SEATER TOURING

FRENCH MOTOR CAR Co., Ltd.

New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.

Telegram : "DIAMOTO" Phone No. 21717.

METALS.

	London, Feb. 1.
English Best Selected Copper	£ 65 1/4
Standard Copper G.M.B.	" 61—
Copper Braziers	" 83—
Yellow Metal	" 7 13/16
Hard Spelter	" 30—
	Nominal.
Corrugated sheets	" 18 7/16

	London, Feb. 1.
TIN BLOCK	£ 252 3/8

RUBBER.

London, Feb. 1.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Mar/Apr.	12 1/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe Feb.	14
Tone—Steady only Moderate business.	

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LTD. WEEKLY REPORT

	Bombay, Feb 1. Spot prices	
Description	31-1-24	24-1-24
Bengals F. G.	535	556
S/Punjab F. G.	535	550
Broach F. G.	..	..
Oomras Fine	595	610
Muttia F.	585	585
M. G. Khandssh F.	595	595
	Futures.	
Hedges Contracts	31-1-24	24-1-24
Bengals Dec./Jan	..	543
March.	516	534
Broach, April/May	603	623
Oomra F. Dec./Jan.	..	601
March.	576	588
May	579	..

Receipts for the week ending 31st Jan. 1924 and corresponding period last year.

	Bales. 1924	Bales. 1923
Bengals	33942	429
Oomras	110083	24192
Dholleras	10194	130490
Broach	9087	10980
Southerns	3827	3000
Persians	124	1344
Americans	..	88
Egyptians	..	..
East Africans	1	..
Other sorts	147	..
Total	167405	170923

Exports for the week ending 31st Jan. 1924.

	Bales
Europe	38985
China	9600
Japan.	132033
Coast Ports	5377
Total	185995
Afloat in harbour Europe	40373
China Japan and Coast Ports	103627
Total	144000

Receipts from 1st September 1923 to 31st Jan. 1924 and corresponding period in last four years.

1923-24	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21	1919-20
1503221	1403450	1624739	892081	1102343

Exports from 1st. September 1923 to 31st January 1924 and corresponding period in last 4 years.

	1923-24	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21	1919-20
Europe	507669	323673	263246	270273	241074
China	45757	61400	87449	56312	42012
Japan	562957	591116	661950	205890	655216
Coast Ports	20088*	12777	10314	5559	5865
Total	1136471	988966	1022959	538034	944167

*Including 7333 bales for U. S. of America.

Total exports by rail from 1st September 1923 to 31st January 1924.....13,862 bales.

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and Mills in Bombay on 31st January 1924 5,40,798* "

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Feb. 2.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on Feb. 1, 1924.

Cotton	28254 Bales.
Wheat	3595 Ours.
Linseed	1427 "
Rape, etc,	933 "
Gingellyseed	1929 "
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	5517 "
Castorseed	3347 "
Rice	1063 "
Myrabollams	6231 "
Cottonseed	31207 "
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	2261 "
Juwar	1774 "
Masur	418 "
Barley	Nil
Bajri	4202 "
Coal	656 Tons.

LOCAL MILL CLOTHS—QUOTATIONS.

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

Bombay, Feb. 3

	Rs.	A.	P.
Khadi —			
Textile	1	2	3
E. D. Sassoon	2	0	
Elphinstone	1	2	0
Longcloth (Fullweight) 34/40 inches—			
Standard per lb.	1	9	0
Century per lb	1	8	0
Hindustan per lb	1	9	6
Fazalbhai per lb	1	9	6
Textile per lb	1	9	0
Phoenix per lb	1	8	6
Pearl per lb	1	9	0
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb.	1	7	6
Elphinstone (Balti) per lb.	1	9	0
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1	8	6
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203—			
Rachael per lb.	1	9	3
Swan Finlay.	0	0	0
Pearl per lb.	1	9	0
E. D. Sassoon per b.	1	8	0
Longcloth:—× Quality.			
Rachael per lb.	1	9	0
Fazulbhai per lb.	1	9	6
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	8	0
Longcloth Satin Calender, 34/40.			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	7	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	8	0
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	6	9
Bombay Cotton per lb.	1	7	0
Pahelwan per lb.	1	6	0
Hearth Brand per lb.	1	6	0
Salita:—			
Pabaney per lb.	1	5	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	7	0
Dhooties 7,8 and 9 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	10	0
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	8	6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	10	6
Dhooties 10 yards :—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	8	6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	8	6
Check 5 lb. Grey Drill :—			
Standard per piece	7	0	0
Phoenix per piece	7	0	0
Swan Finlay per piece	6	14	0
Hindustan per piece.	7	6	0
Check 5 1/2 lb Grey Drill :—			
Pearl per piece	7	10	0
Bleached Check :—			
Kasturchand per piece	8	4	0
Bombay United per piece	8	2	0
Black Check 5 lb:—			
Textile per piece.	9	8	0
E. D. Rachael per piece	8	8	0
Gabrun No, 5124: —			
Pearl	13	0	0
Hindustan	13	0	0

LONDON, Feb. 1

There was small business in Burma rice at 15½ for February shipment and at 15 3/8 for February-March shipment.

Position is considered stronger and the estimated tonnage commitments for Europe are now between 250,000 to 300,000 tons, mainly for February-March shipment.

It is reported that James Finlay and Co. will shortly offer subscription for 535,000 ordinary pound shares at 15 shillings a share.

SPORTING NEWS

FOOTBALL.

LEAGUE RESULTS.

LONDON, Feb. 2.

The following are results of Football matches played in League to-day:—

First Division:—Preston three, Notts Forest one; Blackburn two, Middlesbrough nil.

Second Division:—Coventry City one, Bury nil, Nelson nil, South Shields two, Stoke nil, Stockport nil; Burnsley three, Portvale nil.

Third Division (Southern section):—The match between Charlton and Portsmouth was not played. Willingham one, Reading nil; Merthyr Town two, Brentford nil; Newport C. one, Bristol Rovers nil; Northampton three, Bournemouth one; The match between Norwich City and Exeter City was not played; the match between Plymouth and Brighton was not played; Queen's Park nil, Luton Town two; the match between Swansea Town and Millwall was not played; The match between Swindon Town and Southend was not played; The match between Watford and Aberdare was not played.

Third Division (Northern section):—Barrow one, Durham City two; Bradford four, Hartlepools nil; the match between Chesterfield and Halifax Town was not played. Darlington three, Wigan Borough one; The match between Doncaster and Wolverhampton was not played; Lincoln City nil, Crewe nil; Rochdale one, Walsall nil; Rotherham two, Grimsby one; Southport two, Ashington nil; Tranmere two, Accrington nil; Wrexham nil, New Brighton nil.

Scottish:—Hibernians three, Ayr United nil; Kilmarnock three, Partick Thistle one; Morton one, Celtic nil; Queen's Park one, Hearts one; Raith Rovers nil, Hamilton one; Rangers three, Motherwell nil; Aberdeen two, St. Mirren nil; Airdrieonians three, Third Lanark one; Clyde nil, Dundee two; Falkirk two, Clydebank nil.

FRIENDLIES:—Portsmouth two, Clapton Orient two; Chelsea nil, Tottenham nil; Chesterfield two, Sheffield United nil; Doncaster two, Hull City one.—Reuter.

SCOTLAND BEATS WALES IN RUGGER.

LONDON, Feb. 2.

In a rugger match, Scotland beat Wales by 35 points to ten.—Reuter.

DETAILS.

25,000 people gathered at Edinburgh to see Scotland and Wales play. The weather was dull and there was a strong wind blowing.

In the first half, Welsh backs were slow and failed badly especially when on the offensive. Scotland were mostly attacking and, after six minutes, Smith scored a try, Drysdale, full back, converting. Then Drysdale kicked a penalty. Before the interval, Bryce, Bertram, Smith, and Wallace added tries. Drysdale took all kicks and converted one. At half-time, Scotland led by 22points to nil. Until ten minutes from the finish, Scotland outplayed and outpaced the Welshmen. Tries for Scotland were scored by Waddell Macpherson and Smith. Gillies failed to convert the first, but Drysdale converted the last two. Wales then attacked desperately. Frifiths and Jones scored tries, Male, the Welsh full back, converting both. Thus Scotland beat Wales by 35 points to 10.—Reuter.

LAWN TENNIS.

LONDON, Feb. 2.

New York.—The United States Lawn Tennis Association to-day voted in favour of the declaration that lawn tennis players-writers be ineligible for amateur competitions after January 1st next. Tilden who had been expected to oppose the motion did not attend the meeting.—Reuter.

RUGBY MATCHES.

LONDON, Feb. 2.

The following are results of Rugby Football matches played to-day:—Newport twenty-seven, Bath five, Manchester eleven, Birkenhead Park seven; Blackheath six, Army twenty-five; Devonport Services nine, Royal Air Force eight; Harlequins twenty-one, Northampton six; Leicester twenty-nine, Richmond eleven; St. Bart's Hospital twenty-one, London Welsh three; Bristol seventeen, Cambridge University five; Cardiff seventeen, Penarth nil; Edinburgh Institute nil; Glasgow University twenty-five; Gloucester twenty, Portsmouth United Service six; Old Leysians five, Guy's Hospital eleven; London Scottish twenty-three, Oxford University sixteen; Old Merchant Taylors six, Roselyn Park eighteen; Bridgend six, Llenelly eleven; Coventry eleven, Moseley three; Neath nil, Pontpool three.

The following is the result of the Southern Semi-final County Championship:—Kent beat Somerset by 23 to nil at Blackheath.—Reuter.

ASSOCIATION CUP DRAW.

LONDON, Feb. 2.

The following are results of the Association Football Cup draw (second round):—Brighton five, Everton two; Manchester City two, Halifax two; Crystal Palace nil, Notts County nil; West Ham one, Leeds one; Derby two, Newcastle two; Swindon two, Oldham nil; Southampton three, Blackpool one; Swansea nil, Aston Villa two; Wednesday one, Bristol City one; Bolton one, Liverpool four; Burnley nil, Furham nil; West Bromwich five, Corinthians nil; Charlton nil; Wolverhampton nil, Cardiff one, Arsenal nil; Exeter nil; Watford nil; Manchester United nil, Huddersfield three.—Reuter.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

SPHINX LEAGUE.

CUSTOMS A. C. ..... 6 Goals.
(Davis 2, Singlehurst 1, Castilino 1, Godfrey 1, Gerrard 1.)

SANTA CRUZ ..... 1 Goal.
(C. Vaz 1.)

The Customs played off their second League fixture with the Santa Cruz H. Club on the Cooperage yesterday, and won by 6 goals to 1. The contest was not so one-sided as the result might indicate as the Santa Cruz boys had quite a fair share of the attack, but failed at the critical moment of banging the ball into the net. The Customs are a heavier team and have a good set of forwards. Within ten minutes from the start both teams had scored a goal each and a keen contest followed. Davis, Castilino and Hasset were foremost in attack and gave the Santa Cruz defence a strenuous time. Off a pass from Gerrard, Davis scored the second goal. The third followed soon after when Singlehurst caught Coates napping during a corner hit. At half-time the score was:—

CUSTOMS ..... 3 Goals.
SANTA CRUZ ..... 1 Goal.

The Customs commanded the show after half-time, the Santa Cruz quintette making an occasional incursion. Perreira and Vaz got past the Customs half-line, but fell before the superior tactics of Lynn, the Customs right-back. The fourth was the best goal of the day by Gerrard who netted the ball from a difficult angle from the right wing. Castilino was responsible for the fifth which was added a few minutes later. Play for the most part was confined to the Santa Cruz area and just before the final whistle,

BOMBAY, 1ST MEETING, 1ST DAY.

6 WINS 6
INCLUDING
RS. 196 FESTIVITY 196 RS
RS. 70 HATCHELL 70 RS
AND
14 PLACES 14
were given in the SELECTIONS of
RACING EXPERT.
ADDRESS 10. CLUB, ROAD. BYCULLA.

BOMBAY RACING SEASON.

An interesting pamphlet on racing just issued.

Every race goer should read it once. Only a limited copies available. Please apply immediately to Messrs. JAYKAR and S GANGADHAR RAO, DADAR, DEOBAI'S CHAWL Dadar No. 14, to prevent disappointment. Those registering their orders before 1st February will get it for Re. 1 only. V. P. extra.

5 Wins 5
&
6 Places 6
Out of a selection of six for win and seven for places, was the result of
"Tipster's"
Rs. 10, Card.
Wednesday 11 A.M.
Another card with long priced horses. No one will be sorry who follows Tipster.
TRY MY
Rs. 50, Card.
For Wednesday it is going to be Excellent.
"TIPSTER"
129, Great Western Buildings. Bakehouse Lane, BOMBAY.

WANTED
RACING PARTNER.
Advertiser, who gets good information, but is short of capital, would like to get in touch with a racing man in a position to put up
Rs. 2,000
to back with during the remaining meetings.
Terms:—
Half profits to advertiser. If any loss at and of season, which is highly in probable, then advertiser with meet half losses.
If matters could be fixed up by
WEDNESDAY
a good start should result.
Apply Box No. 100. Advt Dept.
"Bombay Chronicle"
BOMBAY.

Godfrey in a melee added one more, making the total half-a-dozen.

The teams were:—

Customs:—Cowton; Lynn and Potts; Giles, Godfrey and Thornber; Singlehurst, Davis, Castilino, Hasset and Gerrard.

Santa Cruz:—Coates; Green and Rosario; D. Rosario, Johannes and Butler; H. Butler, Vyda, C. Vaz, Perreira and Green.

Referees:—Messrs. Mathews and Bhattacharjee.

TO-DAY AT 5-15.

Hindu Gym. vs. Govt. Tel. Recreation Club.

WILSON COLLEGE PAST STUDENTS' GATHERING.

A successful gathering took place at Wilson College on Saturday afternoon, when the staff was "At Home" to former students of the College, of whom about 250 were present. After tea on the lawn, the gathering adjourned to the College Hall where a short programme of music and speeches was carried through.

The Acting Principal, Dr. Normand, in a short speech of welcome to former students, called on the Hon. the Minister of Education to address the gathering. The Hon. Mr. Jadhav recalled how he had been a student of Wilson High School, and as a student of Wilson College he had taken his place in the procession at the time the College moved over from Khetwadi to the new building at Chowpati, and said a few words about Dr. Mackichan, Dr. Scott and others of his teachers in those days.

The Advocate-General and Professor Vakil also spoke in a pleasant vein of reminiscence and Mr. Mirza Ali Akbar Khan brought the formal proceedings to a close in a short and telling speech.

LATE PRINCIPAL ANSTEY.

UNVEILING OF A PORTRAIT.

The unveiling ceremony of the portrait of the late Principal Percy Anstey was performed at the Sydenham College of Commerce on Friday by Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay, in the presence of a large gathering.

Principal M. L. Tannan read a report of the Anstey Memorial Committee and said up-to-date the amount collected was Rs. 2,850. Out of this they had spent Rs. 950 for the portrait and had invested the balance in 3½ per cent. Government Promissory Notes of the face-value of Rs. 3,000. The Committee had offered to hand over these notes to the University with a request that a prize or scholarship may be awarded in the name of Principal Anstey out of the interest accruing annually. This offer had unfortunately to be refused owing to the rules of the Syndicate not permitting amounts less than Rs. 10,000 to be accepted as Scholarship Fund. The Committee have, therefore, decided that the interest accruing on these notes should be awarded in the form of a scholarship in the name of the late Principal Anstey to the 3rd year student of the Sydenham College who has secured the highest number of marks in the annual examination of the second year class and who does not hold any other scholarship.

Principal Tannan then requested Sir Chimanlal Setalvad to unveil the portrait which he did amidst great acclamations.

Sir Chimanlal in a short speech referred to the qualities of the late Mr. Anstey and compared him to the Anstey Barrister of fifties and sixties—who was a very persistent gentleman. In very feeling terms the President referred to the services rendered by the deceased to the Senate of the Bombay University and described how it was owing to his persistency that the Sydenham College is what it is to-day. As a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation he had studied the civic affairs and took keen interest in their proceedings and in Sir Chimanlal's opinion he was loved both by his colleagues and his students and was a true friend of all those who came in contact with him.

With a vote of thanks to the President the meeting terminated.

FINE ART EXHIBITION.

The Fine Art Exhibition opened by Mrs. Clayton, at New Queen's Road, on the 28th January, was a delightful little function. There was a varied and representative gathering of ladies present on the occasion.

Miss Manjula Bhanderker, the organiser of the Exhibition, in requesting Mrs. Clayton to preside, gave a short history of the Arts and Industrial Class which she was conducting, purely as a labour of love and under whose auspices, the present Exhibition was held. The Class was the outcome of the desire on the part of Miss Bhandarker to give the benefit of her knowledge of Arts and crafts to women both of the leisured class as well as of the poorer class, who can turn it into a means of decent, independent and honest living. The Class began with three pupils and at present, the number on its roll has increased to 25, out of which 12 are free students. After dwelling briefly upon the inherent Art instinct in woman generally and the Hindu woman in particular, she turned to the practical side of Art and said that the ignorance of modern women about common sewing, stitching, cutting, darning cost their husbands and guardians heavy tailoring bills. That could be easily avoided if the women learnt these things in the right way. Some practical knowledge of useful Art may enable them to keep their home neat, clean and beautiful within the limits of their monthly budget. It would teach them to spend their time usefully, save them from indolence and idle gossip and would certainly be a healthy change from labour of one kind to another. Industry picked to while away an idle moment, might be turned useful to earn an honourable livelihood under stress of circumstances.

Mrs. Clayton then in a few seleet words declared the Exhibition open.

Mrs. Shalinibai Wagle thanked Mrs. Clayton for her trouble, after which the function came to an end.

LEE COMMISSION AT PATNA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, Feb. 3.

Lord Lee, the President, and the members of the Royal Commission on Public Services arrived here to-day. They commence their sittings from to-morrow in the Patna Seeretariat. The following is the provisional programme of the Bihar witnesses so far arranged:—

Monday, 4th February:—The I. C. S. Association, the European Government Servants' Association and the Police Association.

Tuesday, 5th February:—The Indian Educational Service Association, the Director of Public Instruction and the Chief Engineer.

Wednesday, 6th February:—The Inspector-General of Police, the Chief Conservator of Forests, the Director of Agriculture and the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals with Lieut.-Col. Ross, I.M.S.

Thursday, 7th February:—Mr. Forrest, I.C.S., Sir B. K. Mullick and Syed Hasan Imam.

Friday, 8th February:—Reserved for informal conferences with His Excellency the Governor, the members of the Council and the Ministers and some selected officers will also be heard that day if possible.

It is understood that most of the witnesses will be heard in camera.

NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION CEREMONY.

The Second Annual Prize Distribution of the above College was held on Sunday the 3rd February on the College grounds in Second Victoria Lane, Byculla.

Dr. A. P. Kothari in asking Dr. A. L. Nair to preside over the days function briefly narrated the activities of the President, who he said from a very small busness in medical apparatus Dr. Nair had risen to such a great position as that he was occupying to-day. He has never yet denied help to all different missionaries who had appealed to him for funds and it was through his generosity that the College had been presented with a Hospital and which would in about six months time be ready containing 50 to 150 beds. Amidst cheers Dr. Nair occupied the Chair.

REPORT.

In the absence of Dr. D. D. Sathaye, Prof. L. G. Khare read the report for 1922-23 which stated that:—

The National Medical College was opened on the Ganesh Chaturthi day of Shaliwahan Shak 1843 that is the 4th September 1921. To-day it has completed its five academical terms that is nearly two and a half years, This college was started with two distinct objects. An increasing number of students found it impossible to get admission into the only institution teaching Western Medical theory and practice, I mean the Grant Medical College. And therefore the first object consisted in removing the long felt want of a first rate Medical College, in this presidency in order to turn out a larger number of well trained Medical scholars. The second object in starting this institution was to preserve and popularise among the youth of this country the best in the Ayurvedic and Urani systems and create an enthusiasm for research in these branches.

Number of students. By the end of September 1923 there were on the college roll 370 students of which 14 were lady students.

The Institution has a representative all India character in having students from different parts of India. The Professors and the staff who number twenty work on the principle of self-sacrifice. The curriculum is modelled on that of the London and first class American Universities. The course at present is of five years and to this is added the comparative study of indigenous systems of medicine thus encouraging the substitution, whenever possible, in place of Western drugs. The College is fully equipped with modern apparatus and has a museum.

For practical education the College at present has the following Hospitals. Amai Opthalmic, Yamunabai Nair Dental, the Free General outdoor Department at Poi Bawadi, and the People's Free Hospital. The Council of the National College are greatly indebted to Dr. Anandrao Nair of Messrs. N. Powell and Co., for his munificent gift for building equipping and endowing 50 beds, in a Hospital in memory of his late mother which will be named The Yamunabai L. Nair General Charitable Hospital. The finances of the College are very poor They have a balance of Rs. 1,908 only to early forward after having expended Rs. 66,291-10 during the year under report and are particularly grateful to Dr. Nair for his munificent gift and the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee for their monthly grant of Rs. 1,000 and also to the Donors.

APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC.

The appeal therefore of the College Council to the public is this. Leaving aside the question of ncreased cost and time of the Medical Course for a moment, there can be no difference of opinion about the necessity, for the building up of our nation, of all-sided attempts to raise the health of the suffering millions and to increase their average life. To create able medical men for this important work is the principal aim of this College. We hope the College will not therefore lack financial sympathy from the public.

The president was very enthusiastically cheered when he rose to address. In his speech he said that at first he feit very different and was inclined to refuse the honour of presiding over their function that evening but because of the love that he has towards this institution that he accepted this high honour. The National Medical College has made remarkable progress during the short period of its existence and it was due to the selfless service in the cause of education of its promoters and the sympathy of the public in general.

Medical education is being daily more costly and difficult, as also its necessity is being more widely felt. With the growth of poverty people are growing more prone to illness, and diseases and epidemics are widely raging, claiming a heavy toll of mortality. Medical relief therefore has not only to be cheaper but more widely spread. The introduction of Ayurveda in the course of study will enable this college to make medical treatment cheaper in near future and the opening of medical education to poorer students also will enable to widen the field. The whole college is conducted by gentlemen doing disinterested work and their zeal and self-sacrifice will keep before the graduate an example of the highest moral order. We want, gentlemen, graduates who will not simply work on the principle of self-*denial* but who will themselves know the value of health and exercise and thus materially assist the suffering humanity by putting before them an example. The institution and the hospitals are under the charge of prominent men of our country, whose knowledge of their own subjects and skill in their science makes us entertain high hopes about the future of this Institution. It is our duty, therefore, to do our share in supporting this Institution by liberal financial help in the huge task it has undertaken. The Institution must have its own buildings and Laboratories and must be well equipped for research work. These Doctors who have founded and have been working this Institution are ready to work selflessly and we on our part must voluntarily come forward with help and relieve them of the anxiety of maintaining this Institution.

In conclusion the President hoped that next year for their annual gathering they would meet in a building of their own and have sufficient funds for working.

Amongst the prize winners of the day the name of Miss Mangaladevi Vatsalya must be mentioned as this young girl carried three awards of merit and one scholarships in different subjects.

The gathering dispersed after partaking of light refreshments made by the well known Confectioner Govindji Vasanji.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

SENTENCED FOR ROBBERY.

Before Mr. N. D. Khandalawala, at the Girgaum Police Court, Sub-Inspector de Sa of the Lamington Police Station on Friday charged one Joseph Sebastin with highway robbery. The case for the prosecution was that the accused on the 31st January while going along the Lamington Road saw Maroti Jadhav, a cobbler of 12 years sitting on the pavement with five pairs of rubber and iron heels which he picked up and walked away. On an alarm being raised the accused was caught and handed over to the police. The accused who had only been released on Tuesday from jail and had six previous convictions was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

ASSAULT CASE COMPOUNDED.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. Khairaz, Anantrao Ramchandra, a turner, charged James Connel and Martin Connel proprietors of the Victoria Hotel, Frere Road, with assault.

The complaint was that the accused had given Ramchandra certain parts of machinery for repairs a long time ago. The complainant informed the accused to take delivery of the parts on payment of his bill for repairs. The accused Martin asked Ramchandra to bring the parts to his hotel when he would pay his bill. On this being refused the accused gave him a push with the result the complainant fell on his face and received some injuries. He filed a complaint for assault and when he came to deliver the summonses with a P. C. he was assaulted in the P. C.'s presence by James. On the case being called up, the accused undertook to pay Rs. 50 in charity to the Tilak Girls' School at Khetwadi and the Magistrate therefore marked the case as compounded.

CHARGE OF MAINTAINING BUCKET SHOP.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Friday, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, one Anantram Radhakrishna was charged with having kept and maintained a bucket shop in house No. 32, Dwarkadas Lane.

The prosecution case was conducted that Deputy Inspector Merrifield armed with a warrant, dated the 11th ultimo, raided on the 11th ultimo a room occupied by the accused and found betting slips and other articles which were produced at the Court. A chit bearing the names of two horses which had previously been sent to the accused were recovered on the day of the raid.

The Magistrate framed the charge of knowingly and wilfully permitting betting business to go on in his room. The accused pleaded "not guilty."

Further hearing was adjourned to Tuesday next.

Mr. R. P. Thanawalla, Police Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution; while the accused was defended by Mr. Kampani, pleader.

REPORTED THEFT.

Cawasji Hormasji Daruwalla, a liquor shopkeeper of Sussex Road, has made a report to the police that on the 11th ultimo he left currency notes for Rs. 1,300 in the pocket of his coat, which he had left hanging in his bedroom. He had no occasion to use the coat since that day. The house was undergoing repairs and yesterday some masons came across a currency note for Rs. 1,000 whilst clearing away some bricks and informed the complainant. The complainant looked for his notes and found the pocket empty.

CORONER'S COURT.

RUN OVER BY VICTORIA.

A Hindu woman, named Gangabai, aged about 40, was walking along Carnac Road at 10 a.m. on the 30th ultimo, when a victoria drawn by Sidu Sadoo came up from behind her and knocked her down. She was removed to the G. T. Hospital where she expired on Thursday. At an inquest held on her body by Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner, witnesses deposed that the victoria was being driven very fast on the right-hand side of the road and that the driver whipped the horse and drove away after the woman was knocked down. People gave a chase and stopped the vehicle. Two men were knocked down by the carriage before the woman was knocked down and the vehicle passed over her.

The jury returned a verdict of death from septicaemia following injuries sustained by her having been knocked down and run over by a victoria driven by Sidu in rash and negligent manner.

DEATH FROM BURNS.

Gopaldas Hanumandas, residing at Kalbadevi Road, heard cries from the room of his neighbour on Thursday morning and on going there saw the clothes of Sakerbai, the only occupant of the room, on fire. He poured water on her and put out the flames but not before Sakerbai was extensively burnt about her body. There was a sigri in the room in which there was fire and a pot containing rice was on it. She was taken to the G. T. Hospital where she died on Thursday night. At an inquest held on her body yesterday a verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

SERVANT HANGS HIMSELF.

Genu Sakharam, aged about 28, employed as a domestic in the service of Mr. Gulabhai Pragji, residing at Girgaum Back Road, was found hanging by a piece of unused electric wire in the store-room of his master's bungalow at eight o'clock on Saturday morning. The police had the body removed to the morgue and at an inquest held by Mr. King, the Coroner, Luxman Babaji also employed in the same bungalow said that he and the deceased went to sleep at 11 o'clock on Friday night. His master had lost a watch and waistcoat and he told them on Friday night that they would be handed over to the police if the articles were not forthcoming. They both got up at 6 a.m. yesterday and went to their respective work. The milkman came a few minutes later and called for the deceased. He could not be found and witness looked for him, but failed to find him. Later the cook took witness to the store-room where the deceased was hanging by the neck from a hook in the ceiling. He was suspended by a piece of electric wire, a bundle of which was lying in the store-room. Witness and the deceased were suspected of the theft, but were not beaten.

Dr. W. Nunan, Police Surgeon, who made a post mortem examination, said that the cause of death was hanging.

The jury returned a verdict of death from having hung himself by the neck.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Karlekar's Grand Circus, 9-30 p.m.

Sydenham College Annual Sports, at the Oval, 3 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Maulana Mahomed Ali's lecture on "Muslim Youth and his Duty to-day", Muslim Students' Union, Chowpatty, 6-30 p.m., Maulana Shaukat Ali to preside.

TUESDAY, Feb. 5.

Bombay Tenants' Association: Public meeting, Sir C. Jehangir Hall, 6-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, February 6.

Bombay Races: Big Meeting, 2nd Day.

Ladies' Public Meeting, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 3-30 p.m.

Public meeting—Marwadi Vidyalaya, Prominent speakers to speak on "Indian Art—Its Place in National Reconstruction," 6-30 p.m.

Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, ordinary monthly meeting, Krishna Building, Fort, 6 p.m. (S.T.)

THURSDAY, Feb. 14.

State Ball at Government House, Bombay, 9-30 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Feb. 3 (Sun.) Sunrise 7h. 13m. Sunset 6h. 33m.
Feb 4 (Mon.) Sunrise 7h. 12m. Sunset 6h 33m.
Feb. 5, Tues.) Sunrise 7h. 12m. Sunset 6h. 34m.
Feb. 6 Wed.) Sunrise 7h. 12m., Sunset 6h. 34m.
Feb. 7 Thurs.) Sunrise 7h. 11m. Sunset 6h.35m.
Feb. 8 (Fri.) Sunrise 7h. 11m. Sunset 6h. 35m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATHS.

KRISHNA—Son of Morarjee Veerjee aged 7 died of pneumonia 2nd instant. Uthamna Ceremony to-day noon.

KUSUMBAI.—Mrs. Kusumbai Manmohundas Jamnadas, daughter of the late Seth Tulsidas Keshavdas, died on Saturday, the 2nd instant. Deeply regretted. Uthamna ceremony on to-day (Monday); the 4th instant, at 4 p.m. (B. P.) at Kalianji Gore's house at Kumbhar Tukda, Bhuleshwar.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court to-day (Monday) morning, the 4th instant, at 11 o'clock (S. T.).

HIRACHAND GUMANJI JAIN HIRA BAG DHARMASHALA.

348 Dig. Jains, 22 Sw. Jains, 339 Hindus, in total 709 passengers took advantage of Hira Bag Dharmashala in January, 1924.

BAI YAMUNABAI NAIR CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

During the month of January, 1924, Dr. I. P. Kikani treated 1,100 patients at the said dispensary, out of whom were 410 males, 308 females, 382 children. The daily average attendance at the said dispensary was 38.

GANJAM CYCLONE RELIEF FUND.

Mr. P. R. Sundaram, Secretary to Mr. B. Das, M. L. A., writes:—

I shall feel much obliged if you would kindly uphlish the following contributions which I have received towards the Ganjam Cyclone Relief Fund, in an early issue of your esteemed paper:—

Messrs. Jethalal Ramji and Co., Rs. 51; Messrs. Hemchand Ramji and Lakshmidas Kesavji, Rs. 51; Mr. Uttamchand Kesarichand Javeri, Rs. 5. Total Rs. 107.

H. H. MEHTAR OF CHITRAL.

His Highness the Mehtar of Chitral arrived in Bombay on 27th January and on the 29th His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson received a visit from him at the Government House. On the 1st instant His Highness the Aga Khan paid a visit to His Highness the Mehtar Sahib at Kunj Nivas, Malabar Hill, where he is staying for the present as the Aga Khan's guest, till his intended departure on the 8th instant for Basra. From Basra His Highness will proceed on a pilgrimage to Mecca and Medina visiting the Holy Places in Iraq, Syria and Palestine en route.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE SPORTS.

The second annual sports of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics will be held on the Oval to-day (Monday) at 3 p.m. His Excellency the Governor will preside at the prize-distribution ceremony which will take place at 5-30 p.m.

THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC CLUB.

Further debate on "The significance and futility of caste system" opened by Mr. K. N. Joglekar last Monday will be resumed and concluded to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. at the R. L. Trust Hostel, above Chowpati Post Office, near Sandhurst Bridge. Sheth R. B. Lotwala will preside.

LECTURE ON MALARIA.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association a magic lantern lecture will be delivered by Dr. H. V. Tilak on "Malaria" at Jagannath's Chawl, Parnaswadi, to-day (Monday) at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.).

BOMBAY TENANTS' MEETING.

A public meeting of the tenants of Bombay will be held on Tuesday, the 5th instant, at 6-30 p.m. at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, when important resolutions for protecting the interests of tenants will be moved.

Mr. J. Addyman, the President of the Association, will preside; and Messrs. Mavji Govindji Seth, Jalsukhlal K. Mehta, Rustom B. Paymaster, Joseph Baptista, K. J. Dubash, Miss Nawajbai D. Contractor and others will address the meeting.

All tenants are cordially invited to attend the meeting and to support the resolutions.

"MANDATE OF THE COCANADA CONGRESS."

Under the auspices of the above Sabha, a public meeting of the ladies will be held on Wednesday (the 6th instant) in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall at 3-30 p.m., under the presidentship of Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale, when the Ali Brothers will address the ladies on "The mandate of the Cocanada Congress." Ladies are cordially invited.

MAHARASHTRA P. C. C.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee will be held in Poona on the morning of the 17th instant.

Order has been issued for the disbandment of the 5/19th Hyderabad Regiment, a prewar unit.—(A.P.).

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(EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.)

Persons in search of work should register their names immediately, and employers and managers communicate with the SECRETARY, B. C. W. O. Employment Bureau, 20 B. Charni Road, Bombay 4. Registration open to all without distinction of caste or creed, and to all kinds of employment.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1924.

(695th Day of Mahatma's Imprisonment.)

BESIEGED DELHI.

The Working Committee has decreed that the month from February 18th to March 17th is to be kept as a Gandhi month and devoted to intensive efforts in the work of the Constructive Programme. We have already stated that, in our opinion the only argument in favour of Gandhiji's release which can reasonably be expected to have weight with a Government which does not deal in sentiment is the proof that his imprisonment has failed, and that the fidelity of the country to his ideals is such that the movement which he started is advancing overwhelmingly without his presence. Until now we have seemed to be at pains to demonstrate to the fairly shrewd intelligence of Government that they were quite right to imprison the Mahatma because thus they have removed the only person capable of producing even the semblance of a united India. The passionate excitement of the nation over the Mahatma's illness is surely not a mere affair of sentiment, not merely momentary. Surely it is capable of being expressed in a more useful form—the form of *work*! And if it can be expressed in that form, what a force it will become for India! We look for wonders of performance in this Gandhi month.

But, because people do need something besides work, something in the nature of a vision to maintain enthusiasm, we call the attention of our readers, and of the Working Committee also, to a letter which we publish elsewhere under the heading, "Gandhiji must be released" in which the author makes suggestions worth at least considering. Among them is the following.

"A peaceful party of 10,000 pilgrims should walk up to the jail where Mahatmaji is kept. An intimation may be sent to the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay to that effect. An All-India Hartal should be observed on that day".

The writer means that the pilgrims should walk up to Yeravada. But that is not "the jail where Mahatmaji is kept." The jail is political India, and the Capital of political India is Delhi. We should like to see those pilgrims marching by the thousand from all over India to the great non-violent siege of Delhi, which should last a month! What better proof of national enthusiasm, what better test of Congress organisation, what more striking picture for the imagination than the moving of those unarmed, white-clad hosts, equipped provisioned, disciplined, on Delhi, where Mahatma's jailer lives! If there was any depth in the emotion which was everywhere so evident only a few days ago, this vision is no impossibility; it has only to be mentioned to be realised. And nothing that has yet been done in any land for any hero has been better calculated to capture the imagination of the world.

Such a demonstration would not interfere in any way with the Constructive Programme. Indeed we think that it would give to it the impetus which comes of an immense advertisement. The pilgrim armies would be hosts of missionaries. They would not leave the country as they found it. They would by their very passing promote national education, the spread of khaddar, the removal of untouchability; they would "make visible" the great idea of India's nationhood; and this new, unheard of kind of siege laid by a mighty nation to its own capital would give a thrill to Europe and America worth all the arts of foreign propaganda.

BURDENS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENT.

Of all the eight heads on which the India Office and the British War Office are reported to have had acute difference of opinion as regards the adjustment of the financial burdens, not one is an absolutely new item and yet not on a single one does there seem much hope of the Indian case succeeding. From days before the Welby Commission was appointed a generation ago, the Government of India have had to struggle against the actuarial experts of the War Office, hardly ever with any success. The root evil, of course, lies in the organisation of the Indian Army, with a section of the British element in it, which compels us not only to accept the ruinously heavy scales of army officer's emoluments adopted or demanded by England, but for ever deprives us even of the chance of making the most modest economies in our internal administration, or the general standing of the army. Take the case of the two demands in connection with Persia. The Foreign relations with the border States of India are conducted by the British Foreign Office, primarily, if not predominantly, with an eye to the British national interests. And yet when it comes to sharing the cost of the military adventures in countries like Persia, even though those adventures are distinctly an offshoot of the great European war with which India had no direct connection or interest, the War Office demurs to bearing the charges of the adventure. And should the War Office moderate its attitude of truculence, the Government of India do not know the actual cost, for the charges of the operations in Eastern Persia have not been separately recorded. Again, in regard to the charges of the consular service in Persia, the bulk of the benefit of having commercial intercourse opened by means of consular relations with this country goes to Britain; but the Welby Commission nevertheless recommended that the cost be shared between India and England. To those familiar with the story of the Anglo-Persian Oil intrigues, it would not be surprising to learn that even the present Government of India have felt that the commercial interests of India in Persia have not grown as rapidly as those of Britain, and that consequently they have represented to the Imperial Government that the cost should fall in a larger proportion on Britain. But what hope is there of the request of the Government of India succeeding?

In the larger items of the pensions charge apportionment, the dispute has gone on, off and on, for now nearly fifty years. It is indissolubly connected with the so-called capitation rate charged by the War Office for supplying India with the services of British troops and officers. The Inchcape Committee brought to light the immense increase in the capitation rate that had been light-heartedly sanctioned by the then Secretary of State in the height of the War fever; but, despite Lord Reading's assurance in his opening lecture to the Assembly we find nothing yet to lead us to believe that steps have been taken to remedy or remove this perennial cause of conflict between the Government of India and the War Office. The amount is already £25,000,000, and may even grow to be £40,000,000. India cannot afford to throw away such sums, while the education of her youth is starving, and while her people are dying off at the rate of ten millions in a single epidemic, for want of adequate sanitary measures. The only remedy, in our judgment, for avoiding these recurring squabbles, in which India has seldom met with justice or fair play, is to Indianise the whole army at the earliest convenient date, not only in personnel, but also in control and composition. While India continues to be a part of the British Empire there is no reason to dread the Indian army ceasing to be an Imperial asset as much as it would be an Indian asset, even though the control and organisation of that asset should be wholly Indianised. We urge this measure in the best interests of the unity and preservation of the Empire, which, freed from the constant jar of such perennial causes of disagreement between the component parts, can not but gain in strength and solidarity.

RAILWAY COMMUNICATIONS IN BORSAD

The letter of Mr. Shankarbhai J. Amin, which we published in our issue of last Monday, drew pointed attention to a long standing grievance of the people of Borsad Taluka, namely, the lack of railway facilities which is telling on the progress of the taluka is a very adverse way. Though the industrial resources of the taluka are above the average, its prosperity has been steadily declining ever since the neighbouring Petlad Taluka, which is included in the Baroda State, was provided by the Durbar with ample railway facilities. The desirability of a railway line connecting Vasad with Borsad and the latter with Kathana has long been recognised by both the Government of India and the Government of Bombay. The line was projected more than once, but at the last moment, the hopes of the people of the Taluka, for one reason or other have been dashed to the ground. As pointed out by Mr. Amin, a conference of the representatives of the Bombay and Baroda Governments was held in the office of the Railway Board in Delhi in December 1919, at which it was decided to commence the construction of the Vasad—Borsad—Kathana line in 1920 and Sir Arthur Anderson, chairman of the Railway Board, actually gave an assurance that at least five lakhs would be budgeted for the purpose. But when the new financial year dawned, it was seen that the promised allotment had not been made. The reason given was financial stringency. The final detailed survey of the projected line was made during the year, but the Railway Board has still not made up its mind to commence the work of actual construction. Since even in official quarters there is no question at all of the desirability of the line being constructed, we shall not labour the point. But there are two aspects of the problem to which reference deserves to be made. The persistence of dacoities in the taluka, even after years of efforts to stamp them out, can be directly traced to the total absence of railway communications in the taluka. The police operations against the dacoits have not met with the success they deserved, because the police having to move from one place to another either on foot or in country carts stand on a par with the dacoits or rather, are placed at a good deal of disadvantage in comparison with the latter, who are more swift-footed than the former can expect to be in the absence of railway facilities. A railway will prove an effective check on the dacoits. Then, there is the fact that in the absence of railway communications, the rapid distribution of grain, grass and fodder in times of scarcity becomes impossible and the people of the taluka have suffered more than once owing to this. The Railway Board should resolve on constructing the railway without further delay and we hope to see definite provision made for it in the coming budget.

Notes of the Day.

Recognition of Soviet Russia.

In less than a fortnight since its accession to power the British Labour Government has achieved two notable successes—the first in the field of domestic politics, namely the settlement of the railway engineers' strike, and the second in the sphere of foreign politics in the just announced formal recognition of the Union of the Socialist Soviet Republic of Russia as the *de jure* Government of the Russian peoples. The leaders of the Labour Party had made no secret of their resolve that one of the first acts of a Labour Government whenever it came into power would be the recognition of Soviet Russia, which had so long been withheld by the Coalition and Conservative Governments to the detriment of the peace of the world and the growth of friendly commercial and other relations between the peoples of Great Britain and Russia. The present British recognition of the Soviets, preceded by Italy's recognition, practically ends the unfortunate boycott of Russia—unfortunate for Western Europe even more than Russia. The industrial resources of Russia as well as the field which she offers to commercial exploitation are so great that no country which is awake to its best interests can reasonably non-co-operate with her. Long before politicians dreamed of re-establishing normal diplomatic relations between their Governments and the Soviet Government, the businessmen of most nations had already succeeded in finding their way into Russia and opening relations with Russian businessmen, and even officials, though informally. Without the presence of Russia and Germany, the League of Nations has remained a cruel farce. But we welcome the belated recognition above all because it lays a ghost or bogey, one of those unreasoning superstitions which destroy the minds of men and turn them into homicidal maniacs.

Gagging of Mr. Kothari.

The District Magistrate of Rangoon would have really done well if he had ordered Mr. Manilal Kothari to appear before him to answer a charge under Section 124A of the Indian Penal Code, instead of, by mere executive fiat, ordering Mr. Kothari to be gagged forthwith under Section 144 Criminal Procedure Code on the vague charge of having made "inflammatory" and "anti-British" speeches. Mr. Kothari, at any rate, would himself have preferred this straight-forward course to the rather devious procedure which has recommended itself to the Rangoon Magistrate. If Mr. Kothari did really utter "anti-British" sentiments—we have so far believed him to be quite incapable of doing so, for the simple reason that he cherishes no ill-feeling towards the British race or any other—and if he did make "inflammatory" speeches, the right course is to put him on his trial in a Court of law. The present order gives Mr. Kothari no opportunity to rebut a charge which he must regard as quite unjustifiable. We suppose the Magistrate selected the less candid course to show to the people of Burma, India and the world that autocracy is not dead yet in this country, though a mock funeral was arranged for it, with pomp, three years ago!

Dr. Ray's Self-sacrifice.

The announcement in a Calcutta journal that a few months ago Dr. P. C. Ray made over to a Trust funds amounting to Rs. 50,000 representing his entire residuary property, for Khaddar work, will not cause any surprise to anyone who has known intimately this illustrious patriot and scientist in his private life, which has been one long record of self-sacrifice in the service of his country and humanity. But still, the world will marvel at the latest example of patriotic self-denial Dr. Ray has set for his countrymen. He is known to be not a rich man. He leads a most abstemious life. His wants are very few and his dress, for a scientist of world-wide repute, is simplicity itself. He has been giving away a large part of his earnings to poor and deserving students. Now, he has made over all his life's savings for the benefit of his countrymen—for the spread of Khaddar, which has become as dear to his heart as the pursuit of Knowledge in which he had been engaged all along. The parting message of Khaddar which Mahatma Gandhi gave to his countrymen when the prison walls were about to close on him, has appealed to Dr. Ray as to few of the Mahatma's countrymen. Ever since the Mahatmaji's imprisonment Dr. Ray has been carrying the message of Khaddar from door to door to the remotest parts of Bengal, tramping the villages in sun and rain regardless of his extremely frail constitution, setting an example to his countrymen which is unique. May India produce many more sons like Dr. Ray!

German Hopes about English Intervention.

The "Weser-Zeitung," one of the oldest and most influential of German newspapers, has begun a series of political caricatures to illustrate the passing show of German politics. One of the wittiest of these shows a cemetery, 'a grave-yard of demolished hopes,' as the cartoonists calls it. On one imposing grave-stone is written a tablet which announces "And here lie all hopes of English Intervention in the good year 1923." There are bitter comments in the German papers, which voice middle class German opinion, about the vacillating policy of England, as regards intervention in the Ruhr problem. The Socialist papers take a less bitter view, pointing out that the new Labour Government will not be so apathetic as the former Baldwin ministry. Fears are, however, entertained that the English Labour party, not having had experience of the actual conduct of foreign affairs, the French diplomats might trick the new men in charge of British foreign policy, and thus render the effective intervention of England useless, because too late. If England wishes to help Germany she must do so, in the opinion of the organs of the Social Democratic and Communist parties in Germany, before the winter is over They are full of facts and figures giving the increasing rate of unemployment, of higher infant mortality, and the shortage of coal and provisions.

AKALI STRUGGLE.

(BY A. T. GIDVANI.)

I do not know if the average newspaper reader realized the significance of the news that comes from Amritsar to-day about the Akali situation. The Jathedar of Akaltakht has issued a message from which the gravest consequences may ensue. He has declared that it is no longer possible for the Akalis to allow 'this agony to linger'.

What is this agony? The reference is to the daily contingents of 25 that have proceeded from Amritsar to Muktasar and thence to Jaito every day since that campaign began four or five months ago. The objective is the Gangasar Gurdwara at Jaito where the Akalis want to recommence the *Akhandpath*, continuous reading of the Sikh scripture that was interrupted by Nabha officials. The Gurdwara is now in charge of an illiterate *Granthi* who cannot read the scripture. Admission to the temple is refused even to local people with the exception of those who enjoy official confidence. Akali Jathas are offered admission if they give an undertaking to depart immediately after offering prayers at the temple. This undertaking the Akalis have always declined to give. They claim their right to worship in their temple without any restrictions. And so every day twenty-five men are arrested as they enter the city of Jaito which is guarded day and night by mounted police. Nabha Jail has not the space nor has Nabha Administration money enough to keep in gaol the thousands that have been arrested. They get out of the difficulty by entraining them for Bhawal an outlying possession of the Nabha State. The men go to Rewari and in due time reach Muktasar again to proceed once more to Jaito. And so this merry round goes on, neither party showing signs of being worn out.

This phase of the struggle is now to come to an end. The message of the Jathedar of Akaltakht means that Akalis have decided to bring things to a head. In response to the pressure of the community it has been decided that a congregation of 500 Sikh pilgrims should start from Akaltakht, Amritsar on the morning of 9th February and go on foot to Jaito, determined to die or die.

This march of the five hundred marks the commencement of a new phase in the struggle not because of the increase in numbers but because of the change in method. In view of the prominence that has been given in the press to a paragraph in a S. G. P. C. communique that warned Government that if they continued to use their provocative methods the S. G. P. C. would not be responsible for any acts of violence, it is necessary to state emphatically that the change in method that is contemplated is not resort to violence. The S. G. P. C. has not contemplated any departure from the policy of Non-Violence that they have pursued under the most trying circumstances. The five hundred will commence their march after taking a solemn vow of absolute Non-Violence under all circumstances, in front of the Akaltakht the seat of the highest authority in the Sikh world. The change contemplated is seen in the instructions to this *Jatha* of five hundred not to return before accomplishing their object. The Akalis are determined that either the ban shall be removed and the pilgrimage performed or the Khalsa shall sacrifice their lives while remaining true to their vow of Non-Violence. While the daily Jathas of twenty-five offered no resistance when arrested at the entrance of the town of Jaito and quietly allowed themselves to be entrained, this message means that the five hundred will offer passive resistance and force the authorities to either keep them in jails or to open fire on them as on an unlawful assembly after refusal to disperse, or to resort to the brutal methods that bureaucracy employed at Guru-ka-Bagh.

It is a grave decision that the Jathedar of the Akaltakht has announced and the fact that the Committee has had the courage to come to such a decision, knowing fully the past record of Government in handling such matters shows not only that the Akalis have been sorely tried but also that inspite of the arrests of most of their men of light and leading, the community has not lost its morale; its discipline has not been relaxed.

Sikh history, short as it is, is full of the noble sufferings of devout souls in the cause of Truth and Righteousness. Just because the story is not ancient, the tradition is one that is vital. Its inspiration leads on the Akalis to add fresh chapters of martyrdom to their annals as they did at Guru-ka-Bagh. From my balcony in Hall Bazaar I have watched them, men and women with children in their arms carrying small bundles on their backs, streaming into Amritsar from day to day, chanting Satnam, Satnam, Wahiguru, Wahiguru. I have heard the same ceaseless chant of the Eternal Name in my cell at Nabha Jail when bar fetters and starvation were cheerfully suffered by Akali prisoners rather than stop that chant. That deep devotion is the secret of their strength that their discipline has consolidated. That sustained them in their terrible trials at Guru-ka-Bagh and will carry them through the present campaign.

The march of the five hundred will be watched with most anxious interest by all their countrymen of whose sympathy with their cause the gift of 2,500 rupees by the Working Committee for maintenance of their suffering children is a humble token.

Bombay, 2nd February, 1924.

MAHATMA GANDHI.

FEELING STRONGER.

ABLE TO LEAVE BED.

POONA, February 3.
Recd. 11.15 p.m.

Our Poona correspondent telephoned to us at 11-15 p.m. as follows:—

I saw Mahatmaji this evening. He told me personally that he was stronger. During the day he got up once from his bed and tried to stand. Afterwards he felt a little giddy. He said to me he would have a better experiment to-morrow.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj left for Wadha to-day. Pt. Jawharlal Nehru, Seth Usman Sobhani, Mr. Nageshwar Rao, Deshbhakta Konda Venkatappayya, Sjts. J. K. Mehta and Kalelkar were amongst the visitors to-day

Sjt C. Rajagopalachari and party leave for Karnatak to-morrow for Khaddar propaganda.

RELEASE OF MAHATMA.

A REPRESENTATIVE MEETING IN BOMBAY

Under the joint auspices of the Marwari Sammalan, the Marwari Chamber of Commerce, the Hindusthani Cloth Merchants' Association, the Cotton Brokers' Association Ltd., the Grain and Seeds Brokers' Association Maheshwari Hitakarini Sabha and the Marwadi Sewa Samiti a public meeting was held at the Morarji Goculdas Hall on Sunday to pass a resolution for the early and unconditional release of Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. Srinivas Potdar presiding. An address was also presented to Sheth Jamanlal Bajaj.

Mr. Hanumant Prasad Potdar moved the following resolution: This meeting held under the auspices of the Marwari Sammelan etc., resolves that to keep Mahatma Gandhi, the apostle of peace and non-violence and one of the greatest leaders that India ever had, a minute longer in jail in his present weak state of health is extremely inhuman and blame-worthy and it is but proper that Government should, without the least delay, release him for the sake of humanity and justice with a view to remove the greatest stigma on the British administration.

He said for the imprisonment of the Mahatmaji people were more at fault than anybody else. For if they had done their duty, it would not have been necessary for the Mahatmaji to undergo that sacrifice. It was a crime against humanity to imprison such a godly man who was respected not only by Indians, but by the whole world. He did not think Government had much benefitted by imprisoning such a good and great man. It was a shame to the whole nation that he should be kept in jail all this time. But all the same, he did not think his continued imprisonment reflected much credit on the Government. The sooner he was liberated the better it was for all.

Mr. Vishwarbharlal Runiya seconding said they had no parallel in history to the imprisonment of the Mahatma. He hoped the Mahatma would soon be released, but that could only be done by their doing their duty and that was to wear khadi.

Mr. Kelkar supported and described the benefits which would accrue to the country by the universal of khadi.

The resolution was unanimously passed.

ADDRESS TO SETH JAMNALAL.

An address of welcome and appreciation was then presented to Sheth Jamnalal Bajaj. It was signed by the eight associations under whose auspices the meeting was held. The address stated that if there was anyone in the Marwari community whose intense patriotism, great services to his community and his country were a shining example to the whole country, it was Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj. He had been greatly instrumental in spreading education among the Marwadis, and the institutions which he had founded at Wardha did great credit to his generosity adn enlightened views. In founding the Marwadi Vidyalaya in Bombay, Mr. Jamnalal had done a great and valuable work, and its success had induced even those Marwaris who were lagging behind to come forward and to do their duty towards the whole community. The address then enumerated his different valuable services to the Marwadi community in particular and the country in general. He always took the leading part in starting schools and feeding the poor in times of famine. He was instrumental in spreading the Hindi language all over the country. He had also taken the leading part in all political movements in the country, which had done credit to him and to his countrymen. The address then mentioned the leading part he had taken in the Nagpur Satyagraha, etc.

Messrs. Ramanarasia Rathi, Madanlal Gorokia, Lachminarain Daya, Ranchoddas Gandhi, and others spoke in support of the address.

SETHJI'S REPLY.

Sheth Jamanlal said he was very anxious to meet the Marwadi community since a long time. He could not, however, accept all the kind and flattering things said by them in their address. He had merely done his duty to his country and nothing more than that. It was his duty to do some service to the land of his birth and he had not done anything else than that. He had, however, done his duty merely from selfish ends, for he wanted to derive some happiness, some peace, some sense of duties having been done, from his work for his country. It was for these things that he was doing some service to the country of his birth. Nevertheleess he was thankful to them for this appreciation of his labours. He considered that theirs was a spiritual struggle, in which Truth and non-violence were their principle arms. When they passed a resolution it was their business to put into practice and if they were unable to do so than it could not be called a real resolution. He asked them to do as Mahatma had told them to and use khadi. Khadi made them democratic; as they could not distinguish them rich from the poor. It placed them all on the same level and bound them together by the indissoluble ties of love of their country and patriotism It was very economical, besides, to use khadi. It was a matter of great shame to them that some Indians out of four of foreigners were not using khadi. Khadi alone would give them Swaraj, for khadi gave them real democracy. He hoped the Marwari community would not be backward in doing their duty by the country of their birth. He thanked them again for the kind words they had spoken of him.

Numerous medical men and eminent oculists have testified to the excellent restful light given by incandescent gas distributed and does not cause damage to eyesight like lights of high intrinsic burners: the light is soft and well brilliance.

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U. S. OIL LEASES.

WHY THE CONTRACT WAS GIVEN.

SENSATIONAL EVIDENCE BEFORE ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

LONDON, Feb. 2.

Washington.—Startling testimony was given at to-day hearing of the House of Representatives Committee which is enquiring into the oil leases. Rear-Admiral Robinson, Engineer-in-chief to the Navy stated it was the possibility of Japan, perhaps in conjunction with Britain, invading the Pacific Coast of the United States that prompted the Navy Department to arrange with Doheny the interests for the construction of fuel tanks at Pearl Harbour, Hawaii. He pointed out the contract with Doheny had been negotiated prior to the abrogation of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, therefore prior to the Washington Disarmament Conference which removed many causes of friction in the Pacific. The Rear-Admiral emphatically banging his fist on the table added "If we hold the base near Honolulu no enemy will conquer the West Coast."

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Washington.—Fall was brought before the Senate Investigating Committee, despite the protests of his medical and legal advisers and refused to reply to questions concerning oil leases or relations with Doheny and Sinclair. He gave as his reasons firstly that the authority of the Investigating Committee had expired and secondly in view of the Congress directing the institution of court action any answers might tend to incriminate him.

The Committee adjourned.

COUNSEL FOR PROSECUTION.

Washington—President Coolidge has appointed ex-Senator Pomerene of Ohio as Counsel for the prosecution instead of Gregory.—Reuter.

CHURCH REUNION.

CARDINAL MERCIER'S VIEWS.

LONDON, Feb. 2.

Brussels.—Cardinal Mercier in a pastoral letter on the subject of conversations regarding the Anglican and Roman Catholic re-union, after emphasising the meetings were private and did not amount to actual negotiations, explains the origin of the move is due to the distress of ecclesiastical authorities at Liege at the alarming spread of religious apathy. The Cardinal says the decay of faith leads to the denial of all religion. The latter tendency is widespread, though the manifestations are more flagrant in Protestant than in Catholic countries. Conversations were conducted in a very loyal manner inspired by a desire to arrive at some satisfactory solution of the difficult questions at issue.—Reuter.

FOX FARMING SCHEME.

EX-IMMIGRATION OFFICER IN TROUBLE.

LONDON, Feb. 2.

Mitchell, formerly Immigration Officer to the Government or Prince Edward Island reappeared at Bow Street to-day. Captain Steedman, ex-Indian army officer, said that in response to the circular, he saw the defendant who described the Fox Farming Scheme as belonging to the Government of Prince Edward Island. Witness sent Mitchell a cheque for three hundred and twenty-five pounds but would not have paid money to a private speculator. He went to Prince Edward Island where he could not find the Government land for him and did not secure return of his money.

The case was adjourned.—Reuter.

JAMIA MILLIA ISLAMIA.

THIRD CONVOCATION ON 2ND MARCH.

(From our Correspondent.)

ALIGARH, Feb. 2.

Principal A. M. Khwaja has issued the following Press message: The third convocation of the Jamia Millia Islamia, Aligarh has been fixed for 2nd March and Mr. Pickthall, Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle" has kindly consented to deliver the Convocation Address. The All-India Congress and the Central Khilafat Committees have been requested to meet in Aligarh about that date. As this is the first Convocation after the release of the founder, Maulana Mohammed Ali, it is expected that all interested in national education will join the function.

DOMINION STATUS.

SWARAJISTS AMENDMENT

NO AGREEMENT YET ON COMMON ACTION.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 2.

As a result of the conversations held by the non-official members of the Legislative Assembly, notices of amendments have been given by prominent members of the Swaraj and Independent parties to the first resolution of Mr. Rangachariar relating to further reforms to be discussed in the Assembly on the fourth instant. Mr. Rangachariar's resolution, it will be remembered asks for very early steps towards securing for India full self-governing Dominion Status, including provincial autonomy, and the appointment, if necessary, of a Royal Commission. From the nature of the amendments it appears that no agreement was arrived at on this subject despite protracted informal deliberations.

Mr. V. J. Patel, on behalf of the Swaraj Party, has, it is understood, tabled an amendment in the form of a separate proposition which reads thus:—"This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council to take steps to establish full responsible Government in India and direct, with a view to ensuring a proper atmosphere for it (a) Immediate and unconditional release of all political prisoners convicted or under trial in India or detained in India or in foreign countries on political grounds and (b) Immediate summoning of a representative Round Table Conference with a view to determine the principles of a constitution for India which shall, after being approved by a newly elected Assembly be submitted to Parliament for being embodied in a statue". Although it is reported that the Swaraj Party as a whole will vote for this proposition of Mr. Patel, it is understood that Mr. Mahomed Shafi, Deputy Whip, thereof, will move a small amendment with a view to specify that two-thirds of persons in the Round Table Conference might be elected by the elected members of the Legislative Assembly. It is reported that attempts are being made to get the amendment of Mr. Patel altered so as to allow of its being admitted.

PT. MALAVIYA'S AMENDMENT.

It is understood that Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya (Independent) has given notice of an amendment, while Mr. Jinnah has given notice of another.

Pandit Malaviya's amendment is to omit all words in Mr. Rangachariar's resolution relating to the appointment of a Royal Commission and that a Committee, two-third of members of which should be elected by elected members of the Assembly and the remaining should be nominated by the Government, should be appointed to consider and report before the 15th of March next on steps to be adopted to give earl effect to the preceding part of Mr. Rangachariar's resolution.

MR. JINNAH'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. Jinnah's amendment is for a Committee of representatives of public men and experts to examine into the working of the Reforms and to recommend measures for the speedy realisation of responsible Government in India.

MR. K. C. ROY'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. K. C. Roy is also understood to have tabled another amendment. He wants the appointment of a Committee fully representative of official and non-official opinion in this country to examine the working of the Reforms and proposed steps for the speedy realization of responsible Government in India, keeping particularly in view the necessity for (1) introducing proper measure of provincial autonomy (2) Indianisation of the Army (3) proper re-adjustment of financial relations between the various provinces. the Central Government and the India Office and the evolution of a system of federal finance and (4) restriction of India Office control over the Indian affairs only to matters of broad principles required for the due discharge of the duty of the Secretary of State for India to the British Parliament.

NATIONAL DEMAND.

ELECTED LEGISLATORS IN CONFERENCE.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, February 3.

Two resolutions have been adopted by the Conference of elected members of Indian Legislatures which sat this afternoon for three hours under the presidency of Mr. C. R. Das. About eighty elected members, both Swarajists and non-Swarajists attended, prominent among the latter being Mr. Sastri, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas and Mr. Jinnah. Lala Lajpat Rai, Hakim Ajmal Khan and Mrs. Das were among the visitors.

The first resolution adopted was moved by Mr. Jinnah and seconded by Mr. N. C. Kelkar. It declares as the opinion of the Conference that Government should be asked to take steps immediately for the establishment of full responsible Government in India. Mr. Sastri supported it with the reservation that the Army and Navy and the Foreign and Political departments should be excluded from transfer to popular control.

The second resolution was moved by Mr. Karandekar, member of the Council of State and seconded by Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas M.L.A. It ran thus "This Conference proposes that either a committee or a Round Table Conference of public men representing the various interests and communities should be appointed with a view to consider and recommend measures for the purpose of establishment of full responsible Government.

A committee of three Swarajists, Messrs. Motilal Nehru, V. J. Patel and N. C. Kelkar and three others. Sir Purshottomdas Thakordas, Messrs. Rangachariar and Jinnah is sitting to consider the formulation of the other details about the national demand and the best method of presenting it and the attitude to be adopted in respect of Mr. Rangachariar's resolution in the Assembly.

The Conference resumes session to-morrow to consider the report of this committee.

Pandit Malaviya has gone to Allahabad and was not present at to-day's Conference.

BENGAL MINISTERS.

SWARAJISTS' LACK OF CONFIDENCE.

MOTION IN COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, February 3.

Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta member of the Bengal Council and the Secretary of the Bengal Swarajya Party has given notice of the following motions for discussion at the next meeting of the Bengal Council in February: (1) That a formal address be presented to His Excellency the Governor of Bengal submitting that His Excellency's present Ministers do not enjoy the confidence of this Council (2) that a message be sent to His Excellency the Governor through the President of the Council submitting that His Excellency's present Ministers do not enjoy the confidence of the Council.

NEW LABOUR MINISTRY.

FURTHER APPOINTMENTS.

LONDON, Feb. 2.

The balance of Ministerial appointments is now announced as follows:—

Lords Commissioners of Treasury:—Messrs. William Graham, Frederick Hall, Thomas Kennedy and John Robertson.

Theasurer to King's Household:—Mr. Thomas Griffiths.

Comptroller of Household:—Mr. John Parkinson.

Vice-Chamberlain of Household:—Mr. John Davison.

All the Ministers are Labour Members of the House of Commons.—Reuter.

BRITISH NOTE TO RUSSIA

FRANCE AWAITING DEVELOPMENTS.

LONDON, Feb. 2.

The "temps", as an example of moderate political opinion, regards the Note to Russia as a proof of the continuity of British policy and the truly national character of MacDonald's Cabinet. The Paper hopes subsequent negotiations may succeed because they will have most favourable repercussive effects for France. Papers do not lose sight of the unwritten conditions embraced in the note.—Reuter.

CROSSING THE SAHARA.

ACHIEVEMENT OF CITROEN CARS.

LONDON, Feb. 2.

Paris.—Three citroen motor cars fitted with caterpillar wheels left Colomb Bechar on January 24th and arrived at Fort Bourren on the Niger on January 31st and Timbuctoo on February 1st. thus crossing the Sahara in seven days, compared with twenty-one days last year. It is declared that the itinerary followed this time can be undertaken by wheeled motors and is a sure and rapid means of communication between Algeria and French West Africa.—Reuter.

STRIKERS' DEMONSTRATION IN ALEXANDRIA.

LONDON. Feb. 2.

Alexandria.—Demonstrations have taken place in streets, and sometimes have been disorderly. Strikers broke the windows of cotton mill to-day. Train service is suspended owing to small boys riding on roofs and then stoning cars when ejected.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS.

The National Union of Railwaymen has promised the Transport and General Workers' Union its support in the event of a Dockers' strike.—Reuter.

Berlin.—Von Hoesch, Charge d'Affaires in Paris, is appointed Ambassador France, and Von Keller Charge d'Affaires at Belgrade is appointed Minister to Belgium.

Paris.—Mr. Arthur Meyer, Director of the "Gaulois" is dead.—Reuter.

Bob Sleigher broke his leg to-day.—Reuter.

Melbourne.—The police have found the body of a young man in a creek at Gippsland in the bush who is alleged to be the author of the outrage in the botanical gardens, when a man ran amok with rifle and killed two women and a man and injured two others. Post mortem showed that he died by suicide, arteries of both arms having been severed.—Reuter.

The French and Belgian Governments have approved of the appointments.—Reuter.

Chamonix, Feb. 2.—When the Olympic Bobsleigh Competition opened here, a mishap befell the French Super-Bagnere team which withdraw after two spills. Several were slightly injured.—Reuter.

Los Angelos.—Mr. Macadoo who is proceeding to Washington to the bedside of his father-in-law, ex-President Wilson, has requested permission to testify to the investigation Committee. He declares he was never employed or consulted regarding the oil leases in the United States. His advice to Doheny companies solely related to Mexican business.—Reuter.

Chamonix, Feb. 2.—In the Olympic Ice Hockey, Britain beat Sweden by 4 goals to 3. Norwegian Rang won 18 kilometres skiing in 74 minutes nine and one-fifth seconds. The classification of nations at the end of the ninth day was Norway 92½ points. Finland 76½, Austria 25. Sweden 20.

LABOUR SITUATION.

GOVERNOR'S NON-INTERFERENCE.

MR. BAPTISTA ADVISES RESUMPTION.

As announced on Saturday a huge meeting of Mill-Operatives was held on Sunday afternoon in the compound of the Workingmen's Institute, at Parel, when Mr. J. Baptista made a long speech in the course of which he stated what had happened between the Governor and him. At the end of the meeting the men decided not to resume work, until their demands were granted. To-day the lock-out expires and the men will either have to rejoin the mills or the mills will be shut in their faces for another fortnight, until February 18. The men, however, are determined to hold out.

The following is Mr. Baptista's speech, and in view of the Mill-Owners' meeting, it has an important bearing on the situation:—

MR. BAPTISTA'S SPEECH.

I regret I have to inform you that the Mill-owners' Association have not yet decided to accept or reject our offer of arbitration. Considering the menace to the city's health, if not to the King's peace the Association committee's sense of responsibility should have prompted them to meet and decide at once the moment they read the resolution in the newspapers. Instead I saw some of them at Mahalaxmi applauding Orange William as if it was William of Orange. I am now told that the Committee will decide on Monday I presume the ultimatum to close for a fortnight from Monday will be suspended. This is the present situation. The sword of Damocles is still hanging over us.

Now my first duty is to congratulate you on your peaceful behaviour. It is the talk of the town and has won for you the golden opinion and the full sympathy of the people of Bombay. I hope the press will give you the first prize for good conduct and the police the second prize in the order of merit. I advise you to continue to act peacefully in your own interests and of the public at large.

INTERVIEW WITH GOVERNOR.

I had an interview with H. E. the Governor yesterday evening. He reminded me of his reply to the deputation of the Provincial Trade Union Conference. The policy of non-intervention therein enunciated may be admirable for England, but is unsuitable for Bombay where the Sarkar and the sowkar are both held in esteem as ma-bap. But in any case prevention is better than cure. A parental attitude would be more commendable especially as the workmen in India are not organised into effective unions. Even in England Government have acquired considerable powers of intervention and far more so in the case of disputes in industries where workers are not properly organised as it is the case with the mill-operatives in Bombay. At the present moment, however, I am not asking His Excellency to intervene for the purpose of compulsory arbitration. I recognise he has no power to do so. All I ask is benevolent neutrality officially, and a sympathetic gesture non-officially. Unfortunately, officially the whole might of the Empire is engaged in protecting the property of the mill-owners in the discharge of their duty of protecting property and preserving the King's peace without imposing on them the obligation of accepting offers for arbitration. Non-officially, I am satisfied His Excellency is sympathetic and would be prepared to nominate a committee if the Mill-Owners' Association intimated their willingness to accept arbitration. It, therefore, now rests entirely with the mill-owners to choose between responsive co-operation and non-co-operation and to be apostles of peace and good will or vice versa. I have suggested to them in my letter to nominate two persons and workers to nominate two persons and those four to coopt their chairman, or better still to intimate the names of their representatives to His Excellency the Governor and for His Excellency to name the Chairman and thus constitute a committee. Such a committee will have an excellent status and foreshadow the application of the principle of arbitration in industrial disputes in India. I cannot conceive that the mill-owners' Association who protest that they have at present more brains than money can possibly reject the offer. This being my belief I would strongly advise you to resume work to-morrow morning, although the mill-owners have not yet decided upon arbitration. It will do you no harm. On the contrary, it will do you some good. You will save further loss of wages, reduce suffering and increase the sympathy of the people on your behalf. I would strongly advise you to go united. Do not divide and fight among yourselves. This will do you harm I am informed some one said after I left that I am really an emissary of the mill-owners. Though I have several friends among them, I am afraid there is not one among them who has a good word for me for intervening in these labour strikes. Therefore, as a friend of labour and with the best wishes for your welfare I advise you to resume work to-morrow.

WORKERS' CLAIM TO BONUS.

I shall now say a few words upon the merits of your claim to bonus morally and legally. There is more misunderstanding on this point caused by the word bonus and the statistics of the Labour Gazette. It must be remembered that the purchasing power of the rupee has gradually fallen since the closing of the mints to the free coinage of silver so that prices of food grains rose from 114 in 1894 to 222 in 1914 whereas the wages remained stationary. Since the war the prices have jumped up by leaps and bounds. In October, 1918, the average increase in the prices of all articles over those of July, 1914, was 75 per cent. The price per pound of grey long cloth was 10·2 annas in 1914. It rose to 40 annas in 1917 and was 30 annas in 1918. In 1914 the profits were

(Continued on page 8.)

WOODROW WILSON.

DEATH ANNOUNCED.

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Ex-President Wilson is dead.—Reuter.

Woodrow Wilson, Phd., Litt. D., L.L.B. ex-President of the United States of America from 1913 to 1920 was born in Virginia on 28th December 1856 of Scots-Irish parents. After graduating from the University, he practised law at Atlanta, Georgia, but finding study more congenial, gave up practice to enter academical life. He was Professor of History and Political Economy, of Jurisprudence and Politics in succession till he became President of the University (Wesleyan) in 1902. He was made Governor of Jersey in 1911 and was elected President of the States in 1913.

WILSON THE MAN.

The following is taken from a back file:

He never uses his first name of "Thomas" now, although at Princeton he was called "Tommy."

He is of Scots-Irish parentage, and is said to speak with the directness of an Ulster Scot.

Height, 5ft. 10in.; weight, 12st. 9lb. Can still run half a mile at a fair pace without being winded.

He never smokes, and buttermilk is his favourite drink. Occasionally he takes a little wine, and, when very fatigued, a "Scotch highball."

An accident in his youth left him nearly blind in the right eye, in which he uses a monocle when reading.

Is addicted to motoring and often sleeps in the car.

Golf is his favourite game, and he does much walking. Played football and baseball well as a young man.

Believes in plenty of sleep, usually getting from nine to twelve hours.

Is a fast shorthand writer and typist, typing all his speeches and books with his own hands, but his best speeches are extempore.

He uses no slang, marshals his ideas well, goes straight to the point, and is polished in diction.

He is a poor man, save for a few thousand dollars put by when President of Princeton.

A regular theatre-goer, with preference for comedy or light opera.

He recently said: "I own a whole island under the Canadian flag, and there I often maroon myself and study the interesting and important contributions. Canada is making to the solving of the problems of life on this continent."

Considers thirteen his lucky number. In his thirteenth year as professor at Princeton he was elected its thirteenth President. Has this number of letters in his name, President, U. S. A., 1913.

It has been said that he possesses "the noblest mind and broadest sympathy of all who aspired to the Presidential chair since the election of the author of the Declaration of Independence."

"Unless we can continue to consecrate this great continent to a higher level of spiritual life we may some day regret that it was ever discovered", he has said.

He has a beautiful and charming wife, and three popular daughters, all unmarried.

LIFE SLOWLY EBBING AWAY.

LONDON, February 3.

A stream of messages from Washington shows that Mr. Woodrow Wilson's life is slowly ebbing away. Death might be expected any moment.

The ex-President has been conscious nearly the whole time. The latest bulletins state that his heart action is weakening. He is in a state of almost complete prostration.

Many London Sunday papers in their editorials refer to his passing in most sympathetic terms. The "Observer" concludes an article by saying: "He gave the world a new conception of its changed self and a new conscience in international affairs.

The "Sunday Express" describes him as the greatest American since Lincoln. He was a failure like Moses because he was not allowed to lead Europe into the promised land.—Reuter.

JAMES FINLAY & CO. LD.

LONDON, Feb. 2.

The city is considerably interested in the impending flotation of Messrs. James Finlay and Company, Limited, as a public company. The capital of the new concern is two million sterling of which half a million will be in preference shares, and the balance in ordinary shares. 5,35,000 ordinary shares forming part of the holding of the Trustees of late Sir John Muir and M.W. Muir will be issued at fifty shillings.—Reuter.

SPAIN AGREES TO SIGN TANGIER AGREEMENT.

LONDON, Feb. 2.

Paris.—Spain has agreed to sign the Tangier Agreement.—Reuter.

MR. BHURGRI BETTER.

(Associated Press.)

HYDERABAD (Sind), Feb 2.

Mr. G. M. Bhurgri M.L.A., who was laid up with an attack of broncho-pneumonia and was in a critical state for the last week, is now better.

RISE OF THE EAST.

THE CALL TO WOMANHOOD.

MRS. ATIYA BEGUM'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Young Men's Muslim Association, on Saturday evening Mrs. Atiya Tayzee Begum delivered a lecture on "the Work Before Us" in the Anjuman-e-Islam's Hall before a fairly large gathering. Mrs. Harry Hodgkinson presided and among those present were Mrs and Miss. Tata and Mr. Bharucha.

On rising to address, Mrs. Atiya Begum was received with cheers and was listened to with rapt attention.

The lecturer said she did not know why she was always confused for a political speaker. She never was one for she believed in the regeneration of India through its aesthetic arts. The title of the evening's subject. "The Work Before Us", she said, was a very ambitious one and it involved almost everything. There is, however, such a thing as a bigger duty and a smaller duty. One which is urgent and one which may follow in due course. Take for example that a movement has been set forward. It has become almost universal in its popularity in a very short time—There are the masses that follow behind and there is a minority that follow it by understanding. But if you try to analyse it you will find that compared with the money and labour that has been spent upon it the noise and commotion it has created not only in the country but all over the world it has achieved little success why should it have been so? Simply because the time was not psychological when that particular programme was set before the country. Chiefly because there was not the suicerety and steadfastness of purpose that is essential for complete success. To actually fix upon the work before us, the lecturer said, we shall have to take a quick glance at all that has happened and is happening all over the world-for in this age of communication Railway, Steamers and interchange of thoughts, you cannot ignore what is happening in other countries and cannot do isolated work. Just as much as the Holy wars meant the down fall of the East and rise of the West, similarly the last world—wide war meant the rise of the East and the downfall of the West.

THE GLAMOUR OF THE WEST.

The so called progress of the West is nothing but the glare and glitter of tinsel that blinds the senses with its superficial glamour—and the whole of the East was dragged into its iron wheels under compulsion. But those days of stupidity and dullness are finished—the East has realized that it has a right to exist that it has contributed in all arts and culture in the past, and that it has to perform that sacred duty again—the East has risen from its lethargic stings and has also gained its selfrespect under Abnormal impossibilities in a short time. Here were the fierce iron fangs of the West slowly torturing and crippling it in its terrible intensity and here was the desire to free itself from its shackles. The West strong and powerful physically and materially the East empoverished in body and money—what was it that made the East regain its proper place? Surely there was an undercurrent of something which perhaps we may not be able to define—doing its work of saving or restoring the poor crushed peoples and countries.

From what it seems to me to think that the West, though outwardly has everything magnificent and splendid for the outer eye, splendid buildings, roads, armies, railways, steamers, jewels, all dazzling structures inhabited by an overdressed bejewelled crowd of humanity yet inwardly surely it is tottering morally and politically, because they have completely lost sight of the fact that there is an inner which matters and not the outer that all laws must be guided by spiritualism—and not materialism for producing a really cultured race. Their Religion or God is Pound sterling and pence and for the sake of that dress *all* real good is sacrificed.

In the East fantastic characters like Mustafa Kemal, Ali Rega, King Amanulla, Zaghlul Pasha and such sprang from the unknown Asia and were to regain and save their country for their own children —simply because they remembered their Creator—and it was the true dicate dictate of Islam that guided their stages—so that I think by now it is quite clear to us.

A GREAT DUTY.

What our work is—what is the biggest and the Urgent Duty? It is learning the true and simple and beautiful mandates of Islam and acting upon them. Once you are all convinced that this is our Big and urgent Duty you will acquire it if you seek it earnestly and sincerely and the very first practical work that you will be compelled to do is to give your women their status in life. At present they all think as a useful commodity for the selfish and egoistic man and he uses her as much as he may wish to make himself quite comfortable completely ignoring the fact that she has a fine subtle and altogether superior nature to his in every way and having a refined temperament she does not come to pick up a quarrel for fighting for her rights—but if you have learnt the true principles of Islam you will unconsciously give her befitting position and it is only *then* that with her nobler higher companionships you will achieve great things with complete success and satisfaction.

Miss M. Tata who followed Mrs. Tata illustrated how Razia Bibi and Jan Bibi had helped her men in fights and administration and impressed that if Indian women were educated and given their proper places they would certainly be of great assistance to the men folk.

Mr. Lutfur-Rahman said that their association was not only for Muslims and for men only but was open to all and was glad to say that amongst its present members were people like Mr. M. W. Pickthall of international fame and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, a lady of high education and her daughter and with a vote of thanks to the chair and the speakers the meeting came to an end.

LABOUR SITUATION.

(Continued from page 7.)

89 lakhs. In 1917 they were 674 lakhs and in 1918 497 lakhs. Yet the workmen got no increase in their wages till they struck at the end of 1918. Then they demanded that the strikers should resume work immediately. It was only when the health of the city was undermined that Sir George Lloyd intervened and the mill owners collapsed and conceded some 25 to 30 per cent increment in wages. They themselves kept climbing the pagoda tree higher and higher and gathering the gold mohurs. In 1919 the profits rose to 1,306 lakhs of rupees exceeding their whole capital of 12 crores. But the workers got nothing, not even X'mas ladoos. In despair they struck work and again the mill-owners demanded unconditional surrender before they would even consider the demand of the workers. They treated Sir Narayan Chandaverker contumaciously. Sir George Lloyd again intervened although there were yet no signs of increased mortality in the city. Again, the mill-owners collapsed. The wages were increased bringing the average increase to about 75 per cent. To this was added the bonus of a month's wages bringing the average to 85 per cent. as the maximum over the wages of 1904 against the cost of living of over 200 over 1904. This was manifestly inadequate, but the men submitted in silence. The profits for 1920, 1921 and 1922 were 1653, 1559 and 727 lakhs of rupees but the men did not get a pie over the award of 1919 and 1920. Such is the rarity of charity among the mill owning millionaires. No wonder Christ has said that it is easier for the camel to pass through the eye of the needle than for a rich man to enter the kingdom of Heaven. The men did not grudge the owners their harvest of 150 per rupee. There was no question then of the bonus being measured by or being dependent upon profit. But for even 1923 the mill-owners have made profits considerably over the profits of 1914. The men ask for bonus for 1923. The mill-owners decline because the profits for the coming year threatens to be very little. It is manifestly unjust and unfour to the workers.

THE SOLUTION.

How much have they to pay? Just 60 lakhs. What is 60 lakhs out of the extra 3,000 lakhs which the mill-owners got from 1915. onwards. Divided among 80 mills it only comes to 75,000 per annum per mill. It means no more than an extra rupees two per bale on the price of cotton. Considering the prices have been fluctuating from Rs. 350 to 750 by the manipulations of the gamblers on the Cotton Exchange what is the burden of Rs. 2 per bale? The solution of the problem is not the starvation of the workers and their resulting physical degeneration, but an export duty on cotton, the enchainment of the gamblers and the removal of the middleman some sort of Government monopoly over cotton as over opium—labour would help capital in such a solution—but the stranglement of the workers who are really the backbone of the industry is immoral and suicidal. The mill-owners upon settlement put up notices regarding the scale of bonus. Thus bonus was not made dependent upon profit but on the number of months the men worked. There cannot be the slightest doubt that the men looked upon this as a part of the deferred wages to be paid at the end of the year provided the men worked at least three months or six months or nine months to receive a percentage of the bonus—it being full months wage for nine months work. In fact this was evidently the view taken by the mill-owners themselves. For they realised the necessity of giving notice that no bonus would be paid for 1923. But this notice was given in July 1923, notice to be effective should have been given in January 1923. But assuming it is good notice from July onwards it is apparently a legal liability on them. It is not fair to import English notions of the meaning of bonus which is part of the award of the settlement of 1920. The bonus was paid for three years regularly. To deprive the men of the same now because the profits have fallen may seem right to the conscience of the millionaires but not of the millions of the ill-fed, ill-clad, ill-housed and illiterate workers of India. I therefore trust that the mill-owners will rise superior to the creed of Shylock with his legal claim to the pound of flesh.

GENEVA LABOUR CONFERENCE & INDIA.

MR. BAPTISTA'S ELECTION.

On behalf of the Labour Unions of Bombay, viz., the G. I. P. workmen's union, the B. B. and C. I. workmen's union, the Port Trust workmen's union, the Postal Employees Union and the Telegraphmen's union, Mr. S. H. Jhabwala has written to Government that Mr. Joseph Baptista, Bar-at-Law has been elected to represent the interests of Indian labour at the forthcoming conference of Labour representatives to be held at Geneva in June next, and that the following gentlemen be appointed his advisers:—Mr. N. M. Joshi from Bombay; Rai Sahib Chandrika Prasad for Railways, Mr. Shothi from Jamshedpur, and Representative of the Trade Union Federation from Bengal.

Mr. Joseph Baptista has also been authorised by the above Unions, to agitate labour interests in England now that the Labour Party is in power and meet Labour Government representatives to voice the grievances of the workers in India.

AMERICAN TOURISTS IN CALCUTTA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, February 3.

Four hundred and thirty American tourists have arrived here after visiting Japan and China and went round Calcutta to-day seeing places of interest.

RAILWAY FACILITIES IN BORSAD.

CONSTRUCTION OF VASAD-BORSAD-KATHANA LINE URGED.

The following memorial of the residents of Virsad, a town in Borsad Taluka. Kaira District, has been addressed to the Secretary Railway Board, Delhi:—

The humble memorialists residents of Virsad a town in Borsad Taluka in Kaira District most humbly and respectfully beg to place before your honour the following facts for immediate construction of the Vasad Kathana Railway.

It is an established fact and it will be proved from the survey settlement reports that prior to the year 1890 Borsad Taluka was in a very flourishing condition and excelled the neighbouring Petlad Mahal of the Baroda State in trade and commerce. The Borsad Taluka is one of the large Talukas of the Kaira District. It consists of about 92 villages, and possesses an area of about 216 square miles and contains a population of about 152, 367 souls. Its land is rich and fertile. The Borsad Taluka consists of several towns and important villages such as Borsad, a large centre of export and import, Virsad a centre for tobacco crops, Bochasan a seat of pilgrimage of Swaminarayan sect, Ankiav, Ras, Kathanna, Badalpur a village on the River Mahi and other villages. The village of Borsad Taluka and Petlad Mahal are interlaced. Petlad and other villages of Petlad Mahal had then to depend on the Borsad Market. The people of the Borsad Taluka have direct business connection with Bombay, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Surat, Broach and other cities.

The Vasad Kathana Railway has its peculiar history extending over several years.

(a) In or about the year 1885 Vasad Borsad Cambay line was projected through Virsad. The line was surveyed but the project was deferred for want of funds.

(b) In or about the year 1890-91 the Anand Petlad line was constructed by the Baroda Government resulting in progress of the trade of the Petlad Mahal and ruin and decline of the trade of the Borsad Taluka.

(c) The said line was in or about the year 1901 extended up to Cambay excluding the British villages.

(d) In or about the year 1907 the Baroda Government constructed Vaso Petlad line paralysing the trade of the villages of the Borsad Taluka and refusing to them benefit of railway communication.

(e) In or about the years 1910-11 the people of the Borsad Taluka having realised the immediate necessity of revival of the trade and commerce of the Taluka submitted a petition to the Government of Bombay for construction of a railway line from Vasad to Kathana suitable to the District so as to revive the trade and commerce of the taluka. The Bombay Government supported the petition and as a result there of, the Vasad-Borsad Kathana line of about 28 miles in length was projected so as to pass through Anklav, Borsad, Bochasan, Virsad, and Ras. The Vasad Kathana line is suitable and beneficial to the district and is sure to result as a paying concern. The collector of the Kaira District and the Bombay Government supported the Vasad Kathana as a Broad guage line on economic administrative and political grounds.

(f) Between the years 1912 and 1919 the Baroda Government put forth various objections to the construction of the Vasad Kathana line.

DECISIONS OF DELHI CONFERENCE.

In the month of December 1919 a Conference of the Representatives of the Bombay and Baroda Governments was held at the office of the Railway Board at Delhi to consider the matter. All parties having agreed that the Railway communication in the Borsad Taluka was essential and beneficial it was decided as follows:—

(a) The Vasad Borsad Kathana line was to be constructed on the Broad Guage system as an integral part of the B.B. & C.I. Railway.

(b) The Baroda Government were permitted to extend Vaso Petlad line from Petlad to Bhadran on the narrow guage system.

(c) It was interalia suggested that the construction of the Vasad Kathana line was to bs commenced during the next financial year i.e. 1920 and rupees five lacs were to be budgeted for the purpose.

The final detailed survey of the Vasad Kathana line was made in the year 1920 and the people of the district expected the construction of the line and revival of their trade at an early date but the intended budgeted amount of rupees five lacs was not set apart and no further action was taken for the construction of the line.

DACOITIES AND FAMINE.

The Borsad Taluka has recently been a prey to numerous dacoities. The lives and properties of the people are insecure and in great danger. The dacoits have become a terror to all the villages of the Borsad Taluka and especially to the travelling public making travel by carts and carriages exceedingly dangerous. The lives and properties of the officers in the district are equally in danger. Some villages have to bear the burden of maintaining punitive police. The immediate construction of the Vasad Kathana line will save the lives and properties of the people of the district. The people of the district have suffered most during times of famine on account of inadequate arrangement for distributing grain grass and fodder for want of railway communication.

The Vasad Borsad line was though it was projected as early as the year 1885, its construction was deferred for want of funds. Nearly thirty eight years have passed since the original proposal of the line but the benefit of the railway communication has not been conferred on a single village of the Borsad Taluka. The indifference displayed by the Railway Board and the British officials towards the people of the Borsad Taluka by delay in construction of the Railway line have resulted in total ruin of the trade and commerce of the Taluka while the alertness of the Baroda Government in constructing various lines and excluding British villages of the Borsad Taluka from enjoyment of the benefit of the railway connection has resulted in speedy rise and progress of the trade of the Baroda State villages.

The people of the Borsad Taluka have been alarmed at a recent attempt by some persons totally to ruin the trade and commerce of the Taluka by suggesting the Vasad Kathana line as a metre guage instead of broad guage line so that the trade and commerce of the villages of the Baroda Government may surpass, prejudice and affect the trade and commerce of the Borsad Taluka. The metre or narrow guage line is unsuitable and prejudicial to the interests of the people of the district and will result as a non-paying concern.

The construction of the Vasad Kathana line will take about 18 month to 2 years. If a sum of rupees 10 to 15 lacs is set apart in the first year for demarcation and acquisition of the lands and for doing earth work etc. the rest of the construction work may be done in the succeeding year.

Your memorialists submit that the Vasad Kathana line should be immediately constructed or a broad guage line for the following amongst other grounds.

(1) To prevent dacoities and to safeguard the lives and property of the people of the Borsad Taluka.

(2) To control crime generally.

(3) To secure administrative efficiency from the economic and political standpoints.

(4) To protect the Taluka against famine by effective and efficient arrangements for importing and distributing grain, grass and fodder in the District.

(5) To revive the trade and commerce of the Taluka and safeguard the interests of the people of the Taluka.

(6) Lastly but not the least to remove the disappointment prevailing amongst the people of the Taluka, who have been unjustly and want only deprived of the benefits of Railway communication since last 38 years.

Your memorialists under the circumstances pray that your honour will be pleased:—

(1) To provide and supply the necessary funds for the immediate construction of the Vasad Borsad Kathana line, as a Broad guage system.

(2) To direct the B.B. & C.I. Railway to commence the immediate construction of the Vasad Kathana line to take the necessary actions for demarcation and acquisition of the land and for doing earth work etc. for the purpose.

AKALI LEADERS' TRIAL.

(Associated Press.)

AMRITSAR, February 2.

In the court of Mr. S. B. Hardialsingh, First Class Magistrate, was resumed to-day the case under section 17 (2) Criminal Law Amendment Act against the second batch of Akali leaders. Khan Karmdhan D.S.P. recalled, stated that the search of the Parbandhak Committee's office on 19th January was conducted under his supervision and sealed boxes of documents recovered which were made over to Mr. Bindra D.S.P. of the C.I.D. Cross-examined, the witness stated that he did not remember whether Mr. S. B. Hardialsigh, trying Magistrate, was present at the search. The court, however, admitted the presence and some of the accused objected to its trying the case any further. The court accepted the objection and referred the matter for the order of the District Magistrate remarking that the accused wanted him (the Magistrate) to appear as a witness.

DEFENCE COMMITTEE'S RETRENCHMENT.

In the Akali leaders' conspiracy case, which used to be defended by Mr. Raizada Bhagatram, Advocate, Jullundur, Lala Raghunathsahai of Lahore and Sardar Santsing of Lyallpur, the Akali Defence Committee, recently organised for meeting the expenses of the lawyers, has, it is understood, relieved Messrs. Raghunathsahai and Sardar Santsingh as a matter of retrenchment. Both these lawyers are not putting in appearance since yesterday. Some 150 prosecution witnesses have been examined so far and about double that number is expected to be examined to day. Some witnesses from Jullundur, Sheikhupura and Samundri referred to the speeches made by some of the accused in those places about Gurdwara reform movement introducing the discussion of Swaraj and non-co-operation movements.

POLITICAL CRIME.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read the reply of your European Correspondent, and am glad, that he disapproves the self-imposed solation of Europeans in India. As already stated, we non-Co-operators are opposed to violence; and denounce it at every turn. I fear, your correspondent is mixing up Political Crime and political prisoners. No responsible Indian has ever suggested, that those who are guilty of murders' of arson, even for political purposes, should be peremptorily released. When we refer to political prisoners in India, we mean those patriots, who have or might have broken the "lawless laws" of the Bureaucracy; but have not been morally guilty at any time. Let us not mix up *prisoners* with *criminals*. (1) Does your European correspondent contend, that men like Deshbandhu Das, Pundit Motilal Nehru, and the host of N. C. O's that were locked up during the Prince's visit to India were Criminals? (2) Does he mean that Sr. Jamnalal Bajaj and the Nagpur Satyagrahis were also criminals? (3) Does he believe that the brave Ali Brothers and Shri Sankaracharya were criminals? (4) Or does your European correspondent maintain, that all those partiots, that are detained in goal to-day—Dr. Naidu, Yagnik, Gani and others are all criminals? (5) Will not your European correspondent admit, as a true Christian, that considering the size of this country and the number and diversity of population, crime—political or moral—is comparitively much less in India than elsewhere?

(6) And Sir are political prisoners to be treated the same way as criminals? (7) And as political prisoners are *non-violent* patriots, who are incarcerated for their political convictions, utterances and writings, will not their release lead to the restoration of *non-Violent atmosphere* in the land? Let your European correspondent consider and answer.—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

DR. VARADARAJULU RELEASED.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Feb. 2.

Dr. Varadarajulu Naidu was released today on the expiry of a sentence of six months imprisonment passed on him for disobeying an order under section 144.

KILLING OF INDIAN INDUSTRY

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Hides and Skins Tanning Industry in India dates to very early times. Owing to this industry crores of rupees come into India from foreign lands and thousands of people find work and consequently this industry is of great national importance.

All the Tanneries are at present situated at the extreme end of the Bombay Island, far from the Town and just beyond it there is the vast expanse of sea water. In 1919, the Acquisition Scheme of Dharavi Tanneries was sanctioned and in the following year all the Tannery Owners were served with notices by the Improvement Trust. From the year 1919 to 1921, the Tannery Owners protested against the proposed acquisition, and then when they had to put in their claims, they based their claims on commercial basis considering that Dharavi is an industrial centre more than 60 years old. But when the Trust saw the claim figures, which were naturally much in excess of its calculation, the Trust did not proceed with the acquisition, the law being in favour of the Tannery owners. But it seems the Improvement Trust has had to resort to some other means to gain its object. It is interesting to note that since 1921 no steps had been taken by the Land Acquisition Officers and the case had been postponed "sine die." Meantime, the Municipal Commissioner has served notices on the Tannery owners to the effect that their licenses will be cancelled as from 1st April 1924.

Now, considering that the Tanneries are situated at a far-end and that there has been no serious complaint from the public regarding the sanitary conditions of this area, or of any nuisance therefrom, the move has caused much speculation. It is obvious that if the licenses are cancelled the Tanneries must close down and the whole area will then cease to be an industrial one and consequently the owners cannot maintain their present claims, which have been based on the commercial value of the area. If this were to happen, the Trust would quietly walk in some fine morning and acquire possession of the lands at comparatively low rates. Meanwhile there is the obliging Development Department with its Trombay scheme. So far it has not given the Tannery owners any definite condition regarding shifting the tanneries to Trombay. In November 1923, a meeting of Tanners was addressed by the Land Manager, Mr. Gilbert Lodge. He presented a glowing picture of the Trombay Scheme, whither he wanted the Tanners of Dharavi to move. His whole speech was vague and no definite points were placed before the meeting. What Mr. Lodge said appeared to amount to this, that—

1. Price will be Rs. 3-8 per sq yard. cash down.

2. Only quarter of the area of the land purchased will be allowed to be built on and the remaining three-fourths to be left open.

3. For the workmen there should be separate chawls built outside the Tannery area.

4. There is no arrangement of drainage which is the most essential part, for Tannery purposes There will be no lights and no sweeping as there will be no Municipality.

5. There will be no protection from robbers etc., as there will be no Police Station there.

6. Tennure to be assessable by the Government every 50 years.

7. No assurance of Railway facilities.

Compare with these the advantages the Tanneries at Dharavi posses:—

1. The Tanners have been allowed to build the Tanneries as they liked without any restriction as to open space therein.

2. The workmen stay on the premises or in huts in the area of the Tanneries.

3. There is complete arrangement of drainage, lighting, sweeping, etc.

4. There is a Police Station.

5. Tenure is freehold or pension taxed.

6. The B.B. & C.I and G.I.P. Railway lines run close by the area.

In spite of all the shortcomings of the new Trombay scheme, the Tanneries could be shifted there, provided the original claims of the owners based upon commercial valuation or at least on the reinstated basis, are admitted and paid. Otherwise it will be absolutely impossible, financially, for any of the Tanners to remove their Tanneries to Trombay which is nearly 17 miles away from Dharavi. In fact the Improvement Trust has acquired at Rs. 3 per square yard all the available areas including godowns, chawls etc, in the neighbourhood of the Tanneries, which have hitherto resisted the encroachments of the Trust. Under the circumstances, to remove the Tanneries to Trombay will be simply killing an old and very important National industry of India which again means a loss of crores of rupees to India and at the same time the raw hides and skins will go to Europe, comparatively for next to nothing and India will be reduced to dependence on Europe for her requirements of leather goods.

The Tannery owners have already sent to the Municipal Corporation, a petition setting forth all their grievances and requesting the Corporation not to cancel the licenses and thus save the owners from the unjust attack of the Commissioner, the Improvement Trust, and the Development Department.

In case the Tannery owners are deprived of the licenses their land and buildings will be depreciated and it will be easy for the Improvement Trust thereafter to acquire the properties. It will of course be absolutely impossible for the Tannery owners to pay the price of the land at Trombay and to rebuild the Tanneries there will be out of the question. The net result would be that a profitable industry will be killed. The Tannery owners are afraid that there is very little protection to be hoped for from the Improvement Trust, the Development Department, or last of all, the Municipal Commissioner.

The Corporation has already referred the question to the Road Committee for report and pending the report I trust the Corporation will ask the Commissioner to let the licenses run on.—Yours, etc.,

HAJI EISA HAJI OOSMAN,
President, Dharavi Tannery Owners' Association.

Bombay, Jan. 29.

"NOT ANTAGONISTIC"

MOHAMMED ALI'S REMARKS ON LABOUR GOVERNMENT.

A CORRECTION

Maulana Mohammed Ali, President of the National Congress, has asked us to say that, in the report of his Marwadi Vidyalaya speech which appeared in the "Chronicle", his remarks on the advent of a Labour Government to power in England are misconstrued. They were not antagonistic, only sceptical. To avoid misapprehension, we shall shortly publish the full text of the speech.

PALESTINE DELEGATION AT WORK.

LOCAL ARABS' ENTHUSIASTIC RESPONSE.

The Palestine Delegation is staying in Bombay and since the collection of funds has started in right earnest since the return of Maulana Shoukat Ali from Ceylon. Maulana Mohammed Ali also happens to be here. Both the Brothers have been going round among the wealthy merchants and the gentry of this cosmopolitan city. So far they have had time to go to the Arab community only which has liberally subscribed to this sacred fund. Indian Mussulmans should bear in mind that the Delegation has not come to seek assistance from us, the Indian Mussulmans only but they have already collected from their own people, the Arabs, a decent amount during the Haj at Mecca Moazzana.

The following are the donations received from the Arab gentlemen.

Shaikh Husein Ibrahim Rs. 10,000. Haji Mohammed Haji Abbas Haji Abdulla 1,000. Haji Saleh Haji Ibrahim Fazal 1,500. Shaikh Abdul Latif Abdul Razak 2,000. Haji Mohammed Salim Sadravi 2,000. Haji Abdur Rahman Kusaili 1,000. Shaikh Mohammed Mustafa Abdul Latif 750. Haji Abdulla Ali Raza 3,000. Haji Abdul Rahman Madfa 300. Haji Hamid Ali Kamil 500. Haji Swaleh Basam 250. Haji Mohammed Ali Alkazi 300 Haji Mohammed Tahir Nafini 300. Haji Yusuf Khanji 500. Haji Khalid Mashhari 1,000. Haji Jasim Shirazi 400. Mohammed Behzad 500. Abdul Rehman Naeem 100. Abdul Ghaffar Akber Ali Raza 200.

Total amount of these donations comes to twenty five thousand, seven hundred rupees. Members of other communities are being approached.

CONVERSIONS AGAIN.

HINDU MUSLIM DIFFERENCES IN SINDH

(Associated Press.)

HYDERABAD (Sind), Feb. 2.

A fierce controversy has been raging for some time past in the Sindhi Khilafat daily "Alwahid" and in the national Hindu organ "the Hindu" and other papers over the question of conversion of some thousands of Sanjogies of Upper Sindh, whose position is analogous to the Malkanas. Feelings are running high and some peacekeers from among both Hindus and Muslims have repaired to the spot. The "Alwahid" has attacked the Hindu national leaders, Mr. Jairamdas, Dr. Choitram and others and charged them with unpatriotic motives and with complicity with Hindu fanatics in attempting to crush Mahomedans in Sindh. The latter, however, have repudiated the charge. It is understood that the Sindhi Hindu-Muslim Board, formed under the Presidentship of Mr. Bhurgri, is attempting to intervene for a calmer atmosphere to prevail on both sides.

Official and Personal.

It is officially announced that Lt. General Sir Harold Walker (British Service) has been selected to succeed Lt. General Sir William Marshall as General Officer Commanding-in-Chief Southern Command and is expected to arrive in India at the end of February.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Editor of "Watan" of Shikarpur (Sindh) has been sentenced under charge of sedition under section 124 A to six months rigorous imprisonment.—A.P.

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In the court of the Madras Presidency Magistrate, the examination of the approver was continued in the Imperial Bank Fraud case. Hearing has been adjourned to Wednesday.—A.P.

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The 3rd Azamgarh District Political Conference will be held on the 23rd and 24th instant under the presidentship of Maulana Mahomed Ali Bi Amman and Maulana Shaukat Ali have also consented to grace the occasion. Many other leaders have been invited.

* * * *

The Baby Week in Calcutta and the Bengal District and subdivisional towns was brought to a close on Saturday evening. Her Excellency, Countess of Lytton in distributing the prizes at Calcutta Baby Show expressed satisfaction at the result of the Show. Rs. 6,799 was collected on the Flag Day. —A.P.

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Nineteen medical students of Hyderabad (Sind) have been *challaned* as the result of the sensational affray between them and some residents of Hirabad quarter in which one of the latter sustained serious injuries. The students have filed a counter case against the other party. Both cases have been transferred from the City Magistrate's court to the Cantonment Magistrate's court.—A.P.

NATION'S DUTY.

CARRY OUT CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME.

CONCENTRATE ON CHARKHA.

JOIN THE CONGRESS.

LEADERS' MESSAGE.

Under the joint auspices of the G. Ward District Congress Committee and the Akhila Dravida Rashtriya Sangh, Bombay, a public meeting was held at Ollengal Wadi, Lady Jamsetji Road, Dadar, on Thursday, at 8-30 p. m. to hear the Members of the Working Committee and others who are in Bombay 'on the present situation.' Prominent amonmg these present were Sjts. C. Rajagopalachar, Konda Venkatappaya, Mathuradas Purshotam, N. S. Hardikar, G. Harisarvothama Rao, Baba Saheb Deshmukh and others. The audience was mostly South Indian and one of the speakers Mr. Mathuradas Purshotam delivered his speech in Malayalam. Mr. Kopardhe, Vice President of the Congress Committee was voted to the chair.

Sjt. Konda Venkatappaya was the first speaker. He said: Ladies and Gentlemen, am sorry I cannot speak a language through which I can make myself understood by you except resorting to the English language and I find it also difficult to speak particularly after dinner and that with a full stomach I find it is really an exertion which I am not equal to. Speechification is the order of the day and we have been speaking over for the last two years and doing nothing but speaking. Not only that the speechification was not in the proper way but it was quarrelsome speaking all these two long years with the effect that we have done little or nothing by way of advancing the cause to which we are all dedicated. One satisfactory thing is that the Cocanada Congress has, I believe, put an end to these quarrels and all are agreed that we should work together for the constructive programme. One element for which we are specially thankful to the Providence is the fact that Mahatmaji has come out of danger after the great operation that he had to undergo. His life was in great danger and we all feel thankful to the Providence for having spared him to us and for the fact that his health is rapidly improving. This is a good sign of the times for us to go into the work cheered and with encouragement. We shall be able to do our business more satisfactorily and successfully too. The Congress has asked everyone in the country to attempt the constructive programme. Of course we have been talking about this constructive programme since the Gaya Congress, but you know that we have not been able to accomplish what has been placed before us by the Gaya Congress. The most important things after the Gaya Congress and subsequently also what was stated to be more important in the programme is Hindu-Muslim Unity, Untouchability and Khaddar. The easiest of all is Khaddar and it is unfortunately the most neglected. Generally the easiest is the most neglected in the world. Don't you admit this anomaly? Such anomalous position will be ridiculous and calls for an explanation from everyone of you. Why is it that we are unable to wear Khaddar and yet that is the easiest of all. But in the programme of Khaddar, wearing of Khaddar is easy, but why is it that I don't find people wearing it. Am I right? I wish I were in the wrong, but it is not so. I am sorry I am in the right and I find that people are not taking to Khaddar, particularly so in the cities rather than in the villages. Greater knowledge and greater education are found in the cities, but why is it they don't take to Khaddar? I am not asking you even to produce Khaddar, but why is it that you don't wear khaddar? There is no proper reason excepting our utter indifference to our duty. Mahatma Gandhi has told us times out of number that we should wear Khaddar and he has gone to Jail because we have not taken up his programme. If we had worked his programme we would have earned Swaraj by now. Even in his jail besides his sufferings from illness what is he dreaming of? He is thinking of only one thing and that is the duty that he and all of us owe to the country. That is the first thing that strikes his mind and his eyes. What are the people in the country doing? After three years of non-co-operation and after three years of the message of Khaddar sent round by the Mahatmaji people have not yet taken to Khaddar. That is the most sorrowful spectacle for him. Suppose the Government were to release him tomorrow and if he sees the country in its present position he will be most disappointed to find that people are not wearing Khaddar. Under such circumstances, whether you are really entitled to Swaraj is highly questionable and our opponents can ask of us what our actual work has been to attain Swaraj. If you are not able to accomplish even the smaller items in the programme, how can you or anyone else think of Civil Disobedience? Please let us take heart now and let us put ourselves to the task to see that every house has at least one charkha and every one attempts to spinning and weaving of khaddar. It is useless to have a charkha at home and not to work upon it. We spend so much of our time in eating, drinking and so many other ways, and sometimes for evil and objectionable purposes also. I hope you will take to Khaddar and ask everyone in your house to spin for a few minutes at least daily. It is a past time and pleasure; it is not a heavy duty and if you go on spinning you will like the music of it. Those that have some experience of it will admit that spinning and weaving of khaddar is really a pleasure and that it is not at all troublesome. I will now ask how many of you here have charkhas in your houses. (About 20 persons raised their hands). Now let me know how many of these twenty are daily worked for spinning. (Only three or four raised their hands). I am sorry you have not given me any pleasure at all in this respect. May I appeal to those of you who have idle charkhas to work them daily and those who have not to immediately get one from the nearest Congress office and devote a few minutes daily in spinning for the salvation of our Motherland? I hope my appeal will reach the innermost of your hearts and that you will lose no time to follow my appeal.

The other thing the Congress has asked you to do is that everyone of you should enlist as a member of the Congress. To-day where is the congress? How many men does it count as members? There are hardly any congress committees worth mentioning. There were so many active congress committees in 1921 and to-day in the country there are very few congress committees. It is a very disappointing circumstance indeed that the congress having worked for three years is not able to count even a few lacs of members. I do not know whether if you take a census of the members it will not be a disappointing figure. At least let us make it a point and make it the duty of everyone here to join the congress tomorrow. I hope everyone of you is already a member of one congress committee or other. May I ask such of you members to hold up your hands? (About 50 raised their hands). I am satisfied. It is encouraging. I don't think in any assembly elsewhere I found so many responding to such a question. I am really glad and thankful. Why should there be anybody here who should not have joined the congress? I take it that those who have come here have got interest in the congress. I doubt not that they have keen interest in the congress. It there anybody who does not want Swaraj? There is not one at all here. But may I ask why they have not joined the congress here as yet? Of course I don't expect an answer. But I would ask them at once to join the congress and not to wait for the Secretary to come to his house to enrol him as a member. Why should you wait for the Secretary instead of going to the congress office straight? If we cannot at least boast of a crore of members in the congress out of the 30 and odd crores of our population, how can we justify our joint demand for Swaraj? I should not take up more of your time as I have another meeting to attend and you will be naturally anxious to hear Sjt. Rajagopalachar.

Sjt. Rajagopalachar said: Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, I also have to speak in English and I hope my friends will pardone me. I am not very well, otherwise I should have spoken a little louder. I think you all will be very glad to know from one who has seen Mahatmaji that he is doing well and that he is completely out of danger now. You know this from the newspapers and bulletins issued by the Surgeon-in-charge at the Sassoon Hospital, Poona. So there is nothing new to you in the information I am giving. But all the same I think it is our duty to remember the fact that recovery has been vouchsafed to Mahatmaji from his serious illness after passing a danger and it is but right that we should thank heaven for same. I hope that all of you will therefore join me in thanking Heaven for this divine blessing. It is a small matter as you must remember that Mahatmaji is 55 years old now, much more than any of you down below. I don't know if our friend Sjt. Venkatappaya is his senior (Mr. Venkatappya says yes by three years). But I think he enjoys better health. I hope you will know it when you get to 55 what it is. It is very different from 25 or from 30 or even from 40 years. Further you must remember that he has passed out of the 55 years thirty years of strenuous work not the life you and I are living but the life of a general with the anxiety of a Commander-in-Chiief, and the fate of an army in his hands for which he is responsible. This has been mostly his life for thirty years and thus he has come to 55 years, not like you or I eating, drinking more or less ordinary. Besides all these he has passed through at least one serious illness before which has completely upset his general health. In these days even an ordinary fever is a matter of anxiety. And what was the first telegram that his relatives got from the jail. It was that Mahatmaji had some slight fever and then we were told that he was removed to hospital. That was a clear indication that there was something out of the ordinary, something very dangerous. It was finally an operation of the abdomen where the surgeon's knife passes through a great many thin kins, flesh and intestines. You can well imagine what grave situation he was in. But now, thank God, he is out of danger. You must also remember that even the Surgeon in charge was careful to have good and reliable witnesses before him to show that he was permitted by the patient to do the operation. All these precautions absolutely and clearly show the great danger Mahatmaji has passed through by God's grace. There it is not too much for us to thank *him* for the fact that he is now out of danger. While you are offering these thanks to Heaven I ask you to examine your own heart a little. If you had responded to the continuous prayer of Mahatmaji all these years and had accepted the message given by him and followed it at least such as within the reach of every one of us we would have advanced to a great extent to achieve our object. Many of you do not even wear khaddar, obviously do not seem to have been touched by his appeal and have not even realised the great message he has brought to you, its importance and its good to the country. It is quite clear. Let me ask your pardon. Your hearts are not fit enough for prayer to God. It shows that we do not approach God with the heart with which we should. We must at least hear our neighbour's prayer. I would therefore ask you to take my words not as a reproach but as a wholesome advice. His services are still wanted in the country and that now he is out of danger unless we respond and co-operate with God we will not be utilising the services for which Mahatmaji has been spared to us. We can do much by paying money for the full value of which we will get cloth which has been worked for us by our poor sisters and brothers in the villages in our country. That is the first thing which we ought to do if we wish to co-operate with God in the object and for the purposes for which Mahatmaji has been spared to us. The other things the congress wants you have been told by Sjt. Venkatappaya. You should not only buy khaddar but spin a little. How many of you can make up your minds to spin, at least to make up your minds to buy khaddar for all your requirements? There is no use in allowing this opportunity to pass without putting on khaddar. On the 18th March Mahatmaji who is revered by all of us will have finished his two years in imprisonment. He is still in bed to get out of it for any of the purposes for which he has dedicated his life. It is not the duty of persons on the plaform alone to lecture to you on what the country demands of you. The country does not belong only to the Congress. Whether you are a Congressman, an employer, an employee, a trader, and what not in profession, this country is yours and it is your duty to wear khaddar. It is a quite wrong idea that when somebody comes to lecture to think it is your duty only to hear. Whether you are a member of the Congress or not you should do your duty to the country. Everyone of you is a congress propagandist everyone of you must realise that you are an unpaid propagandist and the duty put on you is so simple that you can do it without the least exertion. People have been talking about Mahatmaji's release. There is no use in building upon such prospects. Suppose Mahatmaji's release happens to-day. The first thing he will do would be to come down to Bombay by the first train and then he will see you in the same clothes as you were wearing before he brought the message of khaddar and before he went to jail and not in the clothes which he would like to see you. There is no use therefore in asking for his release or thinking about it unless you are prepared to have proper welcome for him. As I said at Poona the other day we should thank Government for giving us some time more to finish our preparations. Flags like those decorated here will not please him nor with the garlands like those threatened to be put on us by your Secretary. There is enough stock of khaddar all over the country, in fact in many villages spinning has been stopped there being no demand for yarn. There is no use of saying that India cannot produce enough khaddar to clothe her. Here we are in the midst of facts. There are tons of khaidar which you all who pretend to have faith in Mahatmaji and his message should try to wear. There is no reason therefore for us to be in a hurry. This is the best thing to do and if you do that the way will be perfectly clear. The constructive programme as you have constantly been told is a programme to fight the Government. Can you fight the Government you who refuse to wear the uniform your Commander-in-chief wants you to wear. Here Mahatmaji is the greatest commander, he is not a captain or a sergeant or even a colonel, but he is the one chief whom everybody accepts as such and who asks you to wear his uniform which is khaddar. We must therefore hasten to do this. As soon as you buy khaddar in a Bombay shop there is a wireless connection between this shop and the spinner in the village. If khaddar is in demand in Bombay, the spinner and the weaver are also in demand in the villages. It is your absolute duty to go to the shops and buy khaddar and thus empty the stocks. It is merely a question of selection of cloth and not of the texture or anything else. I don't think I shall detain you further. If you do this you will see yourself how you work the constructive programme. If you perform the simple tasic of buying khaddar you will see the whole village working busily at the charkhas. If you think quietly for yourself you will be better able to to understand the exact situation. Any number of times we have spoken to you and you have heard us. And any number of times you have forgotten what you had heard from us. Again hawking khaddar is another condirection in which you in cities can devote your attention. Any provincial congress committee will give you a commission of one anna in the rupee and if you persistently hawk khaddar you will find in yourself in a short time earning a decent sum for your livelihood over and above the fact that you will be the means of salvation for many thousands of your poor sisters and brothers in the villages who depend for their one meal a day on spinning. With these words I shall take leave of you.

Sjts Venkatappya and Rajagopalachar then left the meeting to attend the Working Committee meeting.

Sjt. Deshmukh who spoke in Marathi said that they should not grudge to take a move in the simple task of spinning, buying and wearing khaddar. The trouble and inconvenience consequent on this would be nothing compared with what other nations have suffered for their liberty.

Sjt. G. Harisarvothama Rao spoke in English of the famine condition in the Ceded Districts from where he hailed and how thousands and millions of the villagers are daily starving for want of even a single meal a day. In the name of the starving millions he appealed to the audience to wear khaddar and thus give occupation to them in the Ceded Districts which produces much cotton. He also appealed to the audience for volunteers and then concluded with an exhortation to all to wear khaddar, nothing but khaddar from that day forwards.

Dr. N.S. Hardikar made an appeal for volunteers.

Mr. Mathuradas Purshottam in a nice little speech in Malayalam which was appreciated by the audience very much, pointed out the importance of khaddar in the constructive programme and appealed to the people to adopt it.

The proceedings came to a close at about 10-30 p m.

FEED THE STRIKERS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—So, a lakh and a half poor workmen, toiling in the Mills from dawn to dusk to add to the coffers of the luxurious Mill-Owners, have now downed tools, because of the greed and obduracy of the capitalists who have point black refused to grant the usual bonus to their workmen this year. So far, there has been perfect order and peace. God help the labour not to lose their heads in this juncture

May we not once again ask the Mill-Owners if they are doing the right thing by their own labour? Is the award of bonus to the labourers a mere act of benevolence on the part of capitalists? Is not labour entitled to a portion of capitalists' profits? The very word 'bonus' is nausiating to me. The workers should all organize themselves and "demand for the recognition of a profit-sharing-system in the Mills."

Supposing for argument's sake that the award of bonus is an act of benevolence, what is the argument of capital for declining it this year? That capital is hanging in the balance because the price of cotton has gone up. What if the price of cotton has gone up? Are not the Mills capable of working? Has the demand gone down? Has the wages of the labour increased? Is not the price of cloth going up? Have not the Mills, inspite of the high price of cotton, continued to make their nett profits in lakhs every month? Then, why throw mud into the eyes of labour? I have also worked in a mill and I know personally what is going on behind the screen. I have not the least hesitation to end their strike successfully. This strike peserve public sympathy.

It is now the duty of the public not to ask the workmen to quietly go back to work but to give them tangible help and help them and their strike successfully. This strike period is an abnormal period and the strikers must be content with scanty earnings. I would suggest the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee to undertake help to labour as follows:—

The Provincial Congress Committee has a lot of khadi in stock. So also some of the other Dist. Congress Committees have got large stocks of khadi. Everybody wants khadi hawking. Then why not these strikers be employed by the Congress Committees for hawking khadi? Let each labour leader immediately put himself in touch with the Congress Committee and on his own responsibility take khadi from the Congress Stores for hawking by the labour. The Congress is giving the hawkers a commission of one anna per rupee of khadi sold. If each workman cares to hawk and sell Rs. 32 worth of khadi per day he can earn Rs. 2 for that day. If the workmen who are on strike take to this during their strike period, then they need not have to starve. They can continue their strike till the capitalists are forced to open their eyes. Will the labour leaders take up this suggestion? If Messrs. Tairsee, Bharucha, Joshi, Jhabwala, and Baptista consult the *Dadas* of the various Mills and win them over, they can do wonders.—Yours etc.,

C.V.P. SHIVAM.

Dadar, Feb. 1.

(Continued from column 6.)

in principle from the policy of their predecessors, so far as constitutional reform in India is concerned. The principle of the "progressive realisation" of responsible government is one to which not a few of the more prominent members of the Labour party have already committed themselves. They may possibly yield to the pressure of events in India to the extent of expediting the reconsideration of the extent to which the reform scheme might be expanded in the light of the experience of the last three years. But I think it in the highest degree unlikely that they will embarrass themselves with an entirely new departure in Indian policy, in view of the uncertainty of support from a large number of Liberals of the Montagu persuasion. India stands to gain, however,—I hope it may be said with certainty, whoever may be the Labour Secretary of State,—by an entirely new Orientation of Administrative policy. It is impossible to believe that Labour Government would be responsible for a continuance of the brutal repression of the last five or six years. Viceroy, Governors and lesser administrators will have to make a complete change of policy in this respect. There will have to be a pretty big gaol delivery of political prisoners and a clean sweep made of all the existing measures for the repression of freedom of speech and action if a Labour Government is to justify itself in the eyes of its supporters in this country. The outrageous repression of the Akalis, the continued incarceration of Mahatma Gandhi, the imposition of punitive police in Borsad, the carrying through of measures in defiance of the will of the Legislatures—these are some of the things which we shall look in this country to the Labour Government to mend or end as the case may be. It will be at least a step towards a saner and more just policy, and, let us hope, the first step towards yet greater things to be achieved when Labour returns to office—as I believe it will do in the near future—with a majority which will make it the master of the House of Commons. In the meanwhile, of course, India's business is to pursue the battle of fighting for the national ideal on its own lines, regardless of what expectations there may be from the accidents of British politics.

LONDON LETTER.

FAILURE OF THE "FUSION" STUNT.

LABOUR IN OFFICE.

MR. MACDONALD'S IDEALS.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT AND INDIA.

(BY B. G. HORNIMAN.)

LONDON, Jan. 10.

During the past week the political situation has considerably cleared. The persistent attempts in certain quarters to bring about a 'fusion' of Liberals and Tories with the object of keeping Labour out of office have met with complete failure. The hysterical shrieks of the Rothermere press were not calculated at any time, in any circumstances, to make much impression on the phlegmatic British public, which is usually content sometimes no doubt foolishly—to abide by the results of an election, whatever they may be; and, having suffered during the past five years under the feverish alarms and excursions of the Coalition Government and the deceptive tranquillity of its Tory successors to a far greater degree than any of the terrors conjured up by the "Daily Mail" and its allied organs, is quite content to let the Labour Party have a chance of showing that it can, at least make a better job of the Government of the country than its two predecessors.

BALDWIN RESIGNED TO HIS FATE.

The cry for "fusion" however has not come solely from the Rother mere press. There have been not a few in both the Tory and Liberal ranks who have occupied themselves in intrigue to bring about an understanding between the two older parties in opposition to Labour. But, with the leaders of both supported by the bulk of the rank and file, determinedly opposed to any such move they have met with any more success than lord Rothermere. Like the latter their chief object has been to make the flesh of the well-to-do classes creep with the prospect of plunder which they have depicted as likely to follow on the assumption of rule by Mr. DacDonald and his colleagues but they fall to realise that they in this they are appealing to a very limited section of the community. The final effort came from the Tory side in a somewhat suprising way. The "Morning Post," which is now supposed to be the official organ of the Tory party, had from the beginning set its face against any suggestion of fusion. But at the end of last week Colonel Jackson, the official organiser of the party, not content with having helped to bring about the *debacle* of the Government by the dissolution, took upon himself to make a speech, urging that Tories and Liberals should combine at any cost to prevent Labour from coming into power. The "Morning Post" immediately turned round and joined in the cry, acting evidently under Colonel Jackson's order. This *demarche*, however, met with no encouragement whatever from Mr. Baldwin and his colleagues, who, in the absence of any overtures or response from Mr. Asquith, seem to have resigned themselves to the certainty that they will have to surrender office as soon as Parliament settles down to business. Whatever Mr. Asquth's own inclinations may be nothing is more certain than that had he entered into any sort of understading with the Tories he would have had to act without the support of a very large—probably the larger—section of his own party, who would have immediately resolved themselves into an independent left wing of the party, acting with a strongly sympathetic leaning towards Labour and determined to support Labour in the majority of its proposals for progressive social reform.

WILL A LABOUR GOVERNMENT LAST.

The meeting of Parliament finds us therefore with the air considerably cleared. The Labour Party has only to pursue a straight course to find itself in office by the end of the month. A simple amendment condemning the policy of the present Government will bring the whole of the liberal party into the division lobby in its support and the government will have to resign. Thereupon the King will send for Mr. MacDonald and call upon him to form a Government. The only thing that could possibly bring about a breakdown of these arrangements would be an attempt to embody in the terms of the amendment an affirmative declaration of Socialist principles. It is stated that a section of the Labour members are anxious that this should be done but I doubt very much whether that is so; and I am quite certain that they would not get their way if it were. I am writing therefore, on the assumption, which I have no doubt would have been verified by the time this letter reaches India, that everything will go smoothly and Mr. MacDonald will very shortly be Prime Minister. What will happen thereafter? Will a Labour Government succeed in maintaing itself in office—with two parties opposed to it in Parliament, whose combination at any moment would be sufficient to turn it out of office—long enough to accomplish any part of the programme which it proposes to attempt as the first step—to use Mr. MacDonald's own phraseology—which is to lead to other steps? Mr. MacDonald, at the great Labour "Victory" demonstration at the Albert Hall on Tuesday night gave only an indication of what he and his colleagues have it in their minds to do. The following is a summary of the outline of the very general s which he drew of the programm when it comes into power:—

We will take office because we no responsibilities which come to course of the evolution of our move

We are the party of idealists, and thoughts are often in the realms of imagination, but we are not going to jump there.

We are not going to take to office to prepare for a General Election; we are going to take office in order to do work.

If capital flees from this country when we come in, it will be the panic-mongers that are responsible, not the Labour Party.

If there is to be unsettlement, if the Parliament metaphorically is to be blown up, the Guy Fawkeses have got their headquarters at Carmelite House, not at 33, Eccleston-square. We have in our minds and hearts proposals, suggestion, ideals which we believe will conduce to peace, and we defy both Liberals and Tories to range themselves against us in that work.

The first great duty we will put our hands to is to establish peace, to create the conditions of peace.

The irritations, the pinpricks going on between France and ourselves are absolutely deplorable. They are unworthy of both countries. They do not issue from the minds of the good people of either country.

We shall do our best to complete the structure of the League of Nations; to use it without reserve as the main instrument for securing international justice, thereby creating the conditions of internation peace.

The pompous folly of standing aloof from the Russian Government will be ended.

I want a settlement from the coasts of Japan to the coasts of Ireland.

Where guarantees are required in order to enable a maximum of production of houses to be made, we are prepared to give them.

If we find the trusts, monopolies, corners in any of the essential materials for building are standing in our way we will break them.

I am not thinking of party; I am thinking of national well-being.

So far as the domestic parts of their programme is concerned I have no doubt that a Labour Government proceeding with caution will have a comparatively smooth passage, since none of the measures they will attempt to carry through in the beginning will be of a nature to arouse opposition in the Liberal ranks. The Liberals are bound to support any reasonable measures dealing with Housing and Unemployment. They dare not do otherwise. If they joined the Tories in throwing out schemes of Housing and Unemployment reform they would inour such odium in the country among the voters who supported them at the recent election, as to destroy them as a party with any prospects or any capacity to bring any influence to bear on active politics. We may take it, therefore, that in matters of domestice policy there is no grave prospect of the Labour Government coming early to grief.

FOREIGN POLICY.

In regard to Foreign policy, too, it is probable that the Labour Government will succeed in securing the support of the bulk of the Liberals. That will certainly be the case as far as the recognition of Russia is concerned. In that respect Mr. MacDonald wil have a very strong card to play. Not only Liberals but a very considerable section of Tories are in favour of the establishment of proper relations with the Soviet Government. As regards France and Germany, Mr. MacDonald has given no sort of indication of the line he intends to pursue. He will have to face a very grave problem in trying to bring France to a reasonable position in its dealings with Germany without creating an even wider breach between the two countries—Britain and France—than already exists. Mr. MacDonald talks of "a settlement from the coasts of Japan to Ireland", but it is not likely that he will find M. Poincare any easier in his dealings with a Labour Government than he has been with Tories or Coalition. I imagine, however, that whatever line the Labour Prime Minister may take in dealing with the European situation, neither the Liberal nor the Tory party leaders will go out of their way to make trouble for him.

WHAT OF INDIA?

Where the Tories will lie in wait for the Labour Government and give it as much trouble as possible will be in the region of Imperial policy. We may be quite sure that every attempt to modify the severity, stupidity and brutalities of policy in Egypt and India will be seized upon with shrieks by the Tories that the Empire is being broken up and brought to ruin. On the other hand, as I have said once before, I do not think it likely that the new Government will attempt any strong departure

(Continued in column 4.)

BOMBAY JAILS.

THEIR FUNCTION AND ADMINISTRATION.

GOVT'S REPLY TO PUBLIC CRITICISM.

A Bombay Government communique says:—

To judge from occasional comments in newspapers and speeches on public platforms there is a certain amount of misunderstanding regarding the functions of jails and the methods of administration therein. While it may be agreed that the object of a prison is not so much merely to inflict punishment as to reform and correct and that there can be no justification for exposing any member of the community to the depraving influence of prison life if an alternative can be found, yet in no country in the world has such an alternative yet been found, and in order that the community may be protected both in its person and its pocket, it is necessary that evil doers should be punished and that there should exist properly organised and controlled Institutions where that punishment can be undergone.

No Government desires jails as a part of its administration. It would be only too glad if its prisons could be closed because the protection of the community by the punishment of criminals forms a heavy charge upon the revenue of the country. It has been calculated that the daily average population of convict prisons in India may be taken at about 100,000. If the net value of the labour of these prisoners when on their liberty is estimated at the low figure of Rs. 100 per annum, the loss to the country through their detention in prisons amounts to a crore a year. The net cost of guarding, feeding and clothing them in jail cannot be placed at a lower figure than another crore per annum, the total loss to the community thus amounting to 2 crores a year. If, therefore, the daily average number of criminals could be reduced even by 20 per cent., it would represent a saving for the whole of India of nearly 40 lakhs a year. In the Bombay Presidency the net cost to the Presidency of the 13,000 people who form its average daily jail population is 19 lakhs, so that it is obvious that from purely financial motives the desire of Government is to empty its prisons and not to fill them.

TYPE OF JAILS.

The prisons in the Presidency belong to one of the following classes:—

(1) Central.
(2) District.
(3) Special.
(4) Extra Mural.

There are Central Prisons at Yeravda, Ahmedabad and Hyderabad (Sind.)

The District Prisons are again sub-divided into—

First Class District Prisons accommodating 500 or more,

Second Class District Prisons accommodating 300 to 500,

Third Class District Prisons accommodating 150 to 300, and

Fourth Class District Prisons accommodating 50 to 150.

The prisons at Thana, Shikarpur and Aden, the House of Correction at Bombay and the Common Prison at Bombay are classed as Special Prisons. The Deccan Convict Gang and the Sind Convict Gang are classed as Extra Mural Prisons.

The Central Prisons take prisoners sentenced to transportation, penal servitude or rigorous imprisonment for two years or more, European prisoners, etc.

To District Prisons are usually sent criminals sentenced to terms of imprisonment for less than two years, while Special Jails are so called because the Rules, with regard to length of term of prisoners undergoing imprisonment there, etc., have been modified owing to local or other conditions. There are also Subsidiary Jails classed as first, second and third class to which are sent prisoners sentenced locally to short terms of imprisonment, three months and under.

In general control and superintendence of all prisons and jails is the Inspector-General of Prisons. Central Jails are in charge of Superintendents, usually an Officer of the Indian Medical Service. Districts Jails are in charge of the Civil Surgeon, but in practice most of the administration is carried on by the jailor, who controls the whole of the subordinate prison establishment under the orders of the Superintendent. In some cases the Superintendent is also the Medical Officer, while in other jails there is a separate Medical man who is subject to the orders of the Superintendent on matters not immediately and directly connected with the medical treatment of the sick.

From the point of view of administration Central Jails are desirable because it is cheaper and more convenient to have one establishment for a prison of 1,000 inmates rather than four establishments for four prisons of 250 each, but the wide variations in sentence and the large districts of the Presidency make it impracticable to have any other system than that which now obtains.

With regard to the term of imprisonment, it should be noted that this is a matter over which Government has no control. It has nothing to say as to the Courts; all it has to do is to take charge of these prisoners from the judicial authorities and confine them for the allotted period. The short term prisoner is somewhat of a burden to the Jail Department and in the Annual Report of the Inspector General of Prisons there are frequent references to these short sentences and the suggestion is made that they serve no useful purpose and are much to be deprecated. In 1922 out of a total jail population during the year of 16,347, 3,317 were sentenced to terms of less than one month; 3,850 received between one month and three months. Altogether 13,588 prisoners were sentenced to a year or less, while only 1,263 received sentences of over two years, the class of convicts for whom big Central Jails are intended.

The Bombay Jail Manual, which lays down the Rules and Regulations for the treatment of prisoners, is a bulky volume of some 200 pages containing over 1,100 rules, most of which are designed for the benefit of the prisoner, regulating strictly his treatment by jail officials, his diet, health, privileges, and so on. It is laid down that "It is the duty of all prison officers to treat prisoners with temper and strict impartiality, to listen patiently to their complaints and grievances, while at the same time to maintain strict discipline and observance of all rules and regulations. It is important that every complaint made by a prisoner shall be heard with attention in order that, if real, it may be redressed and that no legitimate cause for discontent may be allowed to remain."

The jail officials themselves live in a state of freedom that in some respects, is but little better than the loss of liberty of the convicts of whom they are in charge, and they are under a discipline as strict as that exercised over the convicts. The jail warder, immured for long hours within the jail, has nothing to break the monotony, except the short period during which he is off duty. Moreover he is under constant supervision.

DISCIPLINE.

In this Presidency, as in the rest of India, but in distinction to the system prevailing in England, the discipline of the jails is in the hands of both paid officials and prisoners. That is to say, there are warders and convict officers, the latter in Bombay numbering over 1,100 as compared with 886 non-convict warders. There has been much controversy over this system. On the one hand it is contended that the system of gradual promotion of the long term non-habitual prisoners, many of whom are not of a criminal type, enabling them to rise by their own exertions and good conduct from one grade to another until they reach the highest, is a valuable incentive to improvement and unequalled training of character. It is also contended that in many cases convict officers are mentally, morally and physically superior to the class of warder usually obtainable. (Classified by education, 19.3 per cent. of prisoners are able to read and write,) and that the responsible duties thus bestowed on prisoners give them a sense of self-respect and fit them for return to free life to a much greater extent than any industrial occupation could do, and that the existence of the system saves the Indian prison from exercising that deadening influence which is the general effect of prison life in other countries.

On the other hand, those who condemn the Indian convict officer system consider that it is unwise to place one prisoner in a position of authority over his fellow prisoners and that it is not likely that a criminal would have a sound influence on those around him. The Indian Jails Committee, after careful consideration of the question, did not feel itself able to give any finding on these opposing views; but recommended the reduction of the number of convict officers and various changes in the system of their appointment.

In Bombay there are two grades of convict officers:—

(1) Convict Overseer.
(2) Convict night watchman.

Only convicts on the remission register are eligible and habitual convicts are strictly prohibited from acting as convict overseer, as are those who have been sentenced for certain offences. The rules in this connection are strictly observed and the appointment of a convict as convict officer depends on whether or not he comes under a series of regulations specifying the length of his imprisonment, the amount of time he has served and the number of days' remission he has earned. For example, a convict sentenced to three years cannot become a night watchman until he has completed 8 months' imprisonment and earned 20 days' remission. A man sentenced to 5 years cannot become a convict night watchman, the lowest grade of convict officer until he has done 15 months' imprisonment and earned 40 days' remission.

The extent of the privileges of a convict officer depend on whether he is an overseer or a night watchman.

A convict night watchman is more or less responsible for the ward to which he is attached and his duties are practically confined to night work. A convict overseer supervises the labour of prisoners and maintains order and discipline among them, takes charge of certain parades, escorts prisoners and assists in patrolling. Convict officers wear a special dress and overseers carry batons.

That in the Bombay Presidency the discipline in jails is good and the convict officer system satisfactory is shown by the following figures taken from the Report of the Inspector General of Prisons for 1922.

There were only 7 escapes during the year as compared with 23 in 1921 and 3 were recaptured. Of the seven escapes only one was from inside the jail. Nine of the prisoners who escaped during 1921 were recaptured during the year. Only eighteen prisoners were sent to Magistrates for offences against the Prison Act or the Indian Penal Code, the disciplinary powers of the Superintendent being adequate to deal with other offences. The actual number of offences dealt with by the Superintendents was 19,650, of which 13,739 were awarded minor punishments, warnings forming nearly 14 per cent. of the punishments. Two thousand two hundred and forty-three habituals were responsible for 5,689 punishments and 4,222 casuals for 13,948.

Only 36 prisoners had to be punished by whipping mostly for assaults on warders or convict overseers, which worked out at .02 per cent. of the total number of prison offences and .01 per cent. of the total number of prisoners passing through the jails during the year.

In addition to the many prisoners who were released at the recommendation of the Prisons Enquiry Committee the total number released under the remission system was 3,000 and the practice of mustering prisoners and reading and explaining to them the benefits of the remission rules was continued with success.

THE DAY'S WORK.

The general daily routine in a prison is as follows:—

At day break the wards and cells are opened and the convicts wash, take their early morning meal and go to work. At 9 a.m. there is bathing parade followed by the morning meal, the chief meal of the day, and labour goes on until 4 o'clock. After the evening meal at 6 p.m. prisoners are locked up. When the prisoners are awakened they have to take and fold up their blankets and sleeping mats which are taken outside and spread out in the open air. Every prisoner must wash his clothing at least once a week. One morning every week the Superintendent holds an inspection parade of all prisoners, usually with the medical officer present, when every prisoner has an opportunity of making a complaint or application to the Superintendent. He also visits the hospital. It is of course open to any prisoner to make a complaint or application to the Superintendent at other times than the weekly parade and it is the duty of every prison official to produce before the Superintendent, without unnecessary delay, any prisoner desiring to see him.

Every attention is given to religious and caste prejudices. Conservancy duties are not exacted from prisoners who are not in the habit of performing such work when in a free state. Brahmins or other Hindu cooks do the cooking and high caste Hindus are separated from Mahomedans during meal time. All Mahomedans prisoners are allowed to keep *roza* during the month of Ramzan and every prisoner is allowed to perform his devotions in a quiet and orderly manner during meal hours, the mid-day rest, and after being locked up for the night; but shouting out or praying in loud tones is not permitted either in the day time or at night when it would disturb the rest of the prisoners. Prisoners while keeping the fast are permitted to receive the whole of their daily rations at the evening meal and to retain the whole or any portion thereof in their wards or cells for consumption during the night or following morning. Mahomedan prisoners are also allowed an extra pot in their cells to hold water for washing before prayers and may have trousers instead of shorts and a piece of cloth measuring 4 feet by 2 feet instead of the usual towel.

Sikhs are allowed to retain their religious symbols.

Government have also appointed unofficial gentlemen in each district to visit the local jails and give lectures to the prisoners.

VISITORS TO JAILS.

Government also appoints visitors for every jail who, in addition to meeting quarterly as a Board, individually visit the prisons from time to time. They are empowered to inspect the barracks, cells, wards, worksheds and other buildings of the prison generally and to ascertain whether considerations of health, cleanliness and security are attended to; whether proper management and discipline are maintained in every respect and whether any person is illegally detained or is detained for an undue length of time while awaiting trial.

They can also examine the register of convicted and under-trial prisoners; the punishment book, other prison registers, the accounts of the prison and hear and attend to all representations and petitions made by or on behalf of prisoners, and see that they are forwarded to Government.

Any visitor may see and question any prisoner, out of hearing of any jail officer and no prisoner can be punished for any statement or complaint made to a visitor except with the concurrence of such visitor.

CLASSIFICATION.

In all prisons wherever practicable the system of classification is adopted in order that the younger and the less experienced criminal shall not be contaminated and rendered worse by association with more hardened offenders.

Previously convicted prisoners in 1922 classified as habituals showed an increase of 2,402 against 2,318 in 1921, which is equivalent to 15 per cent. of the number of prisoners admitted during the year.

A separate division has now been formed for certain offenders sentenced to simple imprisonment and specially recommended to be put in this division in consideraion of their character, education or status or the circumstances of their offence.

Prisoners in this separate division receive the ordinary prison food but may be allowed to have their own food sent in from outside the prison, provided it is of a simple character. No luxuries are allowed. They may wear their own clothing and use their own bedding and are allowed to provide writing materials, books and periodicals but not newspapers. They are allowed to receive and write one letter a month and to have one interview a month on private matters. They may use their own cooking and feeding utensils and are allowed a reasonable amount of private furniture. Prisoners sentenced to ordinary simple imprisonment are not required to labour unless they desire to do so and are allowed books and writing materials.

During 1922, the impression was carefully fostered by interested persons that a campaign of "repression" was in progress as the result of which the jails were filled to overflowing with individuals popularly, but somewhat vaguely known as "political" prisoners. How entirely untrue this is may be gathered from the following figures. Eighteen people were convicted of "offences against the State." Only one was sentenced to over two years for an offence connected with the Army and Navy and 73 committed to jail for failure to provide security under section 108 of the Criminal Procedure Code or ninety-two out of the 100,000 people who passed through the jails and prisons of the Presidency in 1922.

PRISON INDUSTRIES.

One of the most important, and in some ways the most difficult task of the prison authorities, is to keep the prisoners usefully employed. So far as possible labour in prisons is designed not merely as part of the punishment, but as a definite reformatory influence. In prison industries the mere extraction of profits is not the true objects kept in view. Rather, the object is the prevention of further crime by the reformation of the criminal who has often become a criminal in default of a useful occupation. The question then arises as to which are the forms of labour likely to be most beneficial to the prisoner. Seeing that something over 70 per cent. of the population of India is engaged in agriculture and that 57 per cent. of the convicts admitted to jails are returned as agriculturists, it is obvious that agriculture would be the most suitable industry, but for various reasons this is not practicable. Moreover most of the employment of long term prisoners must be inside the walls of a jail.

In determining the labour that must be undertaken by prisoners careful attention is paid to the individual, and all prisoners and the tasks they are called upon to do are carefully graded and selected, the three types of labour being hard, medium and light.

Examples of hard labour are: working a pump or crank, road making, grinding corn, making blankets, rough carpentry, digging earth, and cooking, etc.

Medium labour includes carpet weaving, basket work, book-binding, gardening, laundry work, etc.

Light labour includes twisting thread of fibre, making envelopes, dressing vegetables, sifting grain, clerical work, etc.

The hours of labour are nine a day and no work, except menial and necessary work is done on Sundays.

Remission of portions of a convict's sentence is regarded as one of the best methods of reform and he earns remission not only by good conduct but by good work. Nor is this remission necessarily dependent upon the amount of work done by a convict. In many cases the task to which a prisoner is allotted is strange to him, but he is allowed ample time to learn the task and he receives remission marks while he is learning, provided that he works satisfactorily, however small his outturn. And even when he is trained to the work care is taken in estimating the work done to make every allowance for differences in intelligence and physical strength. Moreover, no convict is called upon to do conservancy tasks or other menial work which is religiously offensive to him.

It has been laid down that the objects to which prison industries shall be devoted are:—

(1) Prison requirements.
(2) the wants of other consuming departments of Government who are expected to obtain articles which they require from prisons, provided that the articles can be supplied of the same quality and at the same price as in the open market.

It is only when these sources of employment are exhausted that prison industries can be devoted to producing articles for general sale and if any prison industry is proved seriously to injure any local trade it must be discontinued in favour of some other kind of employment. Prison made articles are not sold below market rate.

In every large Prison a variety of trades and industries are carried on. At Yeravda the large Government Printing Press is run almost entirely by convict labour.

The nature of the work done at some of the prisons is shown below:—

H. M. Common Prison, Oakum picking and prison clothing.

H. M. House of Correction: Coir matting.

Yeravda Central Prison: Printing works, woollen and cotton carpets, canework, leather chappals, etc.

Dhulia Prison: Woollen blankets for jails, carpets and a variety of cotton articles.

(At the Patna Exhibition Turkish towels made at this prison were awarded a silver medal and carpets a bronze medal.)

Deccan Gang: Work on Visapur Dam and prison buildings.

Bijapur Prison: 'Prayer' carpets.

Dharwar Prison: Furniture.

Karwar Prison: Cocoanut oil, coir mats, cane and textile articles.

HEALTH AND DIET.

The feeding of convicts is a point to which particular attention is given and the rations have been fixed on an ample scale. All prisoners doing hard labour receive each day 1½ pounds of jowari, bajri or nagri flour (except on Sundays and Wednesdays when 12 oz. of wheat flour or rice are given in lieu of 12 oz. of jowari, etc.) A daily ration of 5 oz. of dhall is given except on Sundays when 4 oz. of mutton without bone are substituted. Half a pound of vegetables is also supplied to each convict every day together with salt, onions, oil and condiments. Convicts on medium and light labour have the same food except that the flour ration is reduced by 2oz. a day and the dhall ration by 1oz. a day. Extra rations are given to convicts employed with the Deccan Gang and the Sind Gang who are employed on especially hard work. When vegetables are not procurable, two pounds of whey may be issued during the months from March to October and 8 oz. of milk from November to February.

Every precaution is taken to see that the food supplied is clean and of good quality and it is the duty of the medical officer each day to inspect the food godowns and kitchens. He also examines all food before it is distributed and sees that it is properly cooked and the proper quantity of oil, salt, etc. has been added to each ration. The cleaning of grain, the grinding of corn, the preparation of vegetables, etc., are all done by prisoners who, as they have to eat the food themselves are the persons most likely to see that the work is properly done. Special attention is paid to the cleaning of grain and after it is ground the flour is carefully sifted through a sieve having not less than 900 meshes to the square inch and residue must be passed through the mill a second time and again sifted; on an average out of 20 pounds of clean grain one pound is rejected as not suitable for consumption. No dhall is allowed to be cooked unless it has been thoroughly husked and in the case of some varieties an excess of 10 per cent. is allowed to compensate for loss in husking. With regard to vegetables, all hard stalks and fibres are excluded and only good succulent vegetables issued. The allowance to be given to the prisoners is calculated *after* uneatable matter has been removed.

Several pages of the Jail Manual are devoted to this important question of diet and from figures given there it is of interest to note that the following quantities of flour should produce the weights of bread shown:—

Wheat—10 oz. of flour eq. 14½ oz of bread;

Jowar—10 oz. of flour, eq. 16 oz of bread;

Bajri—10 oz. of flour eq. 14 oz of bread;

4 oz. of dry dhall when boiled weigh 11 oz. and 10 oz. of dry rice become 26½ oz. when boiled,

MEDICAL ATTENTION.

One of the most important officers in prison administration is the medical officer. He attends not only to the physical ailments of convicts and their treatment when sick but has many duties relating to the sanitation of the jail and the prevention of illness within its wall. He is instructed especially to be on the alert for

(a) Overcrowding of wards, workshops or other space;

(b) Incorrect weighing or distribution of food;

(c) Unseasonable, worn out or dirty clothing;

(d) Neglect of personal cleanliness;

(e) Undue exposure of prisoners to cold, wet or sun;

(f) Unpunctuality or curtailment of meals;

(g) Neglect to air, dry, or clean bedding.

(h) Unsuitable tasks especially in the case of weakly men, etc.

Water supply and conservancy arrangements of prisons are his particular care.

The death-rate per 1,000 in all prisons of the Presidency last year was 14.5; the only other province whose death-rate is below Bombay is the Punjab, where the average is 11.17. The death-rate for the Bombay Presidency is 23.61. In the Yeravda Central Prison the death-rate was 8.9 per 1,000 as against 27.89 in the district, a very low death-rate when it is remembered that this prison receives unfits from other prisons. In the Dhulia Prison the death-rate was 37.9 owing to an outbreak of cerebral spinal meningitis. The Deccan Convict Gang had a death-rate of 25.4, the death-rate in the district being 29. Pneumonia accounted for 15 deaths. Bijapur prison death-rate was 5.3 per 1,000, district death-rate 25.1. Although cholera was prevalent in the district, no case occurred in this or any other jail during 1922. In the Ratnagiri Prison, although small-pox was prevalent in the town and the district, there was no case in the prison.

An illustration of the care which is taken of the prisoners and the attention which is paid to their health and physical well-being is shown by the fact that over 54 per cent. of the prisoners discharged at the end of their term show an increase in weight.

THE JAILS IN 1922.

The following figures summarise briefly the working of the Jail Department during 1922.

The gross expenditure was over 21½ lakhs, a decrease of 3¾ lakhs over the previous year.

The cost per head, Rs. 165, showed a drop of nearly ten rupees over 1921. Prisoners cost 94 rupees per head to feed and clothe.

Net cash earnings of prisoners amounted to Rs. 2,18,000.

Condiments, vegetables, etc. to the value of ¾ of a lakh were supplied by jail gardens.

Including convicts, people awaiting trial and civil prisoners, the jails dealt with a lakh of prisoners during the year. Of this total 4,666 were females. The daily average population was just over 13,000.

The total number received into jails to undergo imprisonment was 16,347. Of this number 9,082 were Hindus or Sikhs and 6,922 Mahomedans.

From time to time comparisons are made between Indian and English prisons and the suggestion is made that the latter are in every way more desirable. But the prisons in India and especially in the Bombay Presidency have features which are infinitely preferable to European prisons. The whole environment is more cheerful and open and natural. The convict does not spend years of imprisonment surrounded by cheerless bricks and mortar, his sole glimpse of the outside world the sky that roofs, the exercise courtyard. Once inside the gates, the Indian prison is more like a hospital or a cantonment. In some of them the grounds are full of trees and shrubs and the prison kitchen garden is a feature of every jail. There is spaciousness, light and air. The prisoners work in company and sleep in wards, not solitary cells. Moreover prison food and the conditions of prison life are cleaner, healthier and more comfortable than those to which the great majority of the convicts are accustomed in their ordinary lives.

BH GUR'S APPEAL TO GOVERNOR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DEVLALI, February 2.

A telegram has been sent to the Government of Bombay, to-day, by the residents of Bhagur earnestly requesting prompt decision, and further urging the establishment of a Municipality at Bhagur only on the condition of an elective majority and an elective president. In that event they guarantee excellent sanitary arrangements.

On Wednesday, the 6th inst. His Excellency the Governor of the United Provinces will unveil a pillar at Chauri Chaura (Gorakhpur) in memory of the police force who were burnt to death there on February 5th 1922, during the Non-Cooperation riots. —A. P.

(Continued from column 6.)

supporting the Government even in its darkest deeds.

The travelling of such a vast number of people with one heart and one soul will be a most solemn and impressive feature. It will be an education in itself and will revive the healthy and independent spirit of the glorious past. The sufferings involved in walking such a distance will tell upon every feeling heart and I think this will be a nice expression of our devotion for the great leader. The whole country will be roused and the world will look upon the peaceful progress of the devoted pilgrims with awe and wonder.

This is merely Preliminary Preparation and the real work will begin only after the unfortunate and fatal refusal of the Government. If this scheme finds favour in the eyes of the public the work should at once start otherwise a more congenial and favourable scheme should be discovered. Anyhow, the nation should not keep quiet. It must organise and agitate strongly for the immediate release of Mahatma Gandhi.—Yours, etc.,

KSHEMA NAND RAHAT,
Wardha C. P.
(Lately Editor "Bharat Tilak", Madras).

GANDHIJI MUST BE RELEASED.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Gandhiji, the incarnation of Love, Peace and Innocence, is still in jail. He has been allowed to remain there for a much longer period than is consistent with our national self-respect. It will be a shameful blot on the fair face of India if her children remain still inactive and quiet and let that great Gandhi suffer in jail. Gandhiji came and worked hard to rouse us to our sense of duty. He worked for us and then went to jail smilingly because he believed in our courage and in our fidelity. But what have we done since then to fulfil his mission? Will it not be most criminal and suicidal to keep quiet even now when we see that he may have to go back to the jail even after such a serious and dangerous illness? Can our conscience calmly bear the idea that a perfectly innocent person should be sent to jail for no crime of his own but merely because he loved and served us? Indians, no more idleness! It was you who sent him to jail and now it is you who must get him released. It does not matter whether you strive to win Swarajya or not but it is unavoidably essential that you must see Gandhiji released before long. The few valuable years of his life that God might have granted us should not be wasted away in an English dungeon. It will be an unaccountable loss to India and to the world at large.

May I therefore appeal to everyone to realise the seriousness of the situation and to set to work to organise the scattered elements and thus create a force that will pay no heed to doubts and apprehensions, that will care not for obstables and abstructions and that cannot but be sure to tell and tell heavily upon the opponents. Workers in the field of politics! may I remind you of that glorious day when just a couple of years back you formed the vanguard of the army of the indefatigable Soldier of Peace and while fighting the forces of evil under the direct guidance of your chief you had so forgotten yourselves in the blissful enthusiasm that "you were prepared to sacrifice your life, property and home—yes everything that you had and that was dear to you. Will you please recall the same mentality once again and kindle the same fire in your heart once more? Why, you say you are tired! But, whether you may be tired or not you have to remember that no soldier worth the name can rest himself while his chief has been captured and is kept in the custody of the opposite party. Don't you think it is the greatest shame and disgrace for a noble army to disperse while it sees that its beloved leader is in the hands of those very forces against which he had been so vigorously fighting? You have no right to lay down your arms at present. You may do if you dare do it only after you have rescued the chief from the antagonistic forces and have saved your honour.

It is high time indeed that every citizens of India who loves and admires Mahatma Gandhi and every patriotic worker, no matter whatever party or creed he may belong to, should rally round a common flag and try his utmost to organise agitate and educate the country in such a manner that the very lock and the bars of jail should refuse to imprison a soul which is so transparently noble and innocent. There should be a definite programme and strenuous efforts should be made to make it a success. Here are a few suggestions to be worked out if found acceptable:—

(1) An unanimous demand should be organised in the name of Indian population for the immediate release of Mahatma Gandhi and to accomplish it there should be an effective propaganda throughout the country, i.e.

(a) Every house, every shop and conveyance should have a placard voicing forth the national demand.

(b) People should bear khaddar badges on their persons expressing the same demand.

(c) Lectures should be organised in different localities of the towns and in villages explaining the meaning of Gandhiji's life and exhorting them to join in the national demand and to prepare for any sacrifice that may be necessary to achieve the end.

(d) A note declaring the wish of Indian people for the immediate release of Mahatma Gandhi should be signed by 5 crores of people of more than 10 years of age.

(2) A peaceful Party of 10,000 pilgrims should walk up to the jail where Mahatmaji is kept. An intimation may be sent to the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay to the same effect. An all India Hartal should be observed on that day. Even Government offices should be closed.

(3) If the Government respects the wish of unanimous India and release Mahatma Gandhi, well and good. If not there should be 1,000 peaceful soldiers determined not to return home unless Mahatmaji is released. They will form the basis of our future work.

(4) When the country is ready by that time civil disobedience against Sections 124 and 153 under which Mahatmaji has been convicted should be started.

(5) There must be a very strong propaganda inducing the people of the country that no Indian worker should be arrested by an Indian official. The work of arresting and molesting Indian patriots should be left to the Europeans. Indians should refuse to commit that sin against their nation. This is a novel experiment and if successful will disclose very valuable potentialities that lie hidden in it.

I need briefly explain here only the first two items. The propaganda by the placards, badges and lectures and the taking of signatures of 5 crores of people will stir up the whole multitude of Indian population and will dispel the lull that is prevailing all over the country at present. No Government with the least pretensions to rule over a country for the benefit of her people can ignore the avowedly clear and unanimous demand of such a vast number of the people of that country. If it dare flout the express wish of the whole country it shows its ugliest nakedness to the world and more than that will alienate the feelings of even those Indians who have been willingly or unwillingly

[Continued in Col. 5.]

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EAST AND WEST.

Recovery in Russia.

"Recent visitors to Russia whom I have seen agree that the symptoms of recovery are remarkable. The quarrels among the Communists are a sign that a free air is abroad again. They do not mean that the Soviet system is breaking down, but they do mean that it is becoming susceptible to public criticism as the peril from external attack disappears. It was the brutal attempts of the Allies, under French inspiration, to overthrow the revolutionary movement which gave Lenin and Trotsky their despotic power and mobilized round them, as in the case of the French Revolution, masses of people who had no sympathy with their methods. Now that the revolution is saved and external terrorism is over, the normal processes of recovery are in operation.—"A. G. G." in "Nation and Athenaeum."

"Cowardly Species of Persecution and injustice."

"President Coolidge's release of the last of our federal political prisoners should be, as we pointed out at the time, not the end of public interest in the subject, but the beginning of a united national agitation for freeing the other political prisoners who are still in jail because of conviction under State laws. They, like the federal pirsoners, were convicted not for any acts but for expression of opinion or membership in radical organizations. They were prosecuted under the criminal-syndicalism or anti-sedition laws which more than three-quarters of our States passed during the period of "Red" hysteria and violent alien-baiting that followed the armistice. These laws were largely stimulated by the infamous Palmer and his prostitution of the Department of Justice. They all violate the spirit of free speech and have not even the excuse of "war emergency" to justify them. The Civil Liberties Union lists 114 men as strictly political prisoners serving sentences for their beliefs in the States of California, Washington, Idaho, Pennsylvania, Oklahoma, Kansas, and Illinois. Agitation within these States has not proved effective in ending this meanest and most cowardly species of persecution and injustice; the pressure of outside condemnation and scorn is needed."—"Nation," New York.

Developments in Near East.

The Conference of the Little Entente Powers, which has begun at Belgrade this week, is of special interest in the present confused and dangerous condition of the Continent. The most urgent question under discussion will, no doubt, be the Hungarian reconstruction loan. The Little Entente thwarted the project last year: but a good deal of water has flowed under the bridges since then, and a more reasonable and helpful attitude is expected now. It cannot pay Hungary's neighbours to keep her in a state of turmoil and distress justified though their suspicions may be of Magyar policy. On the other hand the Little Entente is, of course, entitled to demand that proper conditions should be imposed on the Hungarians in return for the aid that is given them. On other questions there seem likely to be differences of opinion. The Czechs, for instance, want the recognition of Soviet Russia, but Jugoslavia and Roumania are by no means so favourable. And there may be some uncomfortable debates on the relations of the Little Entente States with the Great Powers. They have all, of course, tied themselves pretty tightly to France, and they will continue to insist that their French aliances and loans are necessary for their own safety and for the preservation of European peace. But leading organs of the Jugoslav Press are using very cautious language. This Conference, it is urged, ought to make it clear that the treaties with France have no purpose beyond maintaining the *status quo;* there must be no question of Jugoslavia taking sides with France in a general conflict with England. They might well add "and with Italy." The Italians have always looked upon the Little Entente with jealousy and anxiety; they are now smelling new rats in Prague and Belgrade and Paris, and calling for a closer understanding with us.—"New Statesman."

Relations with Moscow.

The Soviet Government's recognition had, as was to be expected, a prominent place in Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's speech at the Albert Hall on Tuesday. Apart from the merits or demerits of the British recognition of Moscow, it has to be said that throughout Europe, not excepting France, there is a general movement towards recognition, but it has also to be said that this movement contemplates bargaining in every case—recognition on terms. We commend this fact to Mr. MacDonald's attention, and we trust that he has no idea of throwing away those advantages which were secured by Lord Curzon's firm action two or three months ago. Nor is it beside the point to note that the U. S. Government not only continues to frown upon the Soviet Government, but has made public its sufficient reason for doing so—namely, the persistence of Bolshevik intrigues and plots in America for the overthrow of the Government.—"Saturday Review."

The Triumph of Zaghlul.

Zaghlul Pasha has won an electoral victory which must make the mouths of Western statesmen water. The biggest political "lanslides," even in America, look insignificant beside this avalanche. The man who thus holds the Egyptian Parliament in his hands is the man whom our rulers, in their wisdom, arrested, deported, and kept in exile for a couple of years. In spite of the power which he now wields nobody in this country seems particularly alarmed, and nobody need be. The new adjustment of our relations with Egypt is simultaneously completed by the arrival of the first Egyptian Ambassador in London—an "ex-officer" of the British Army. Is it too much to suggest that over Zaghlul Pasha the then rulers of this country made egregious fools of themselves, and of us?—"Truth."

The Egyptian Elections.

Zaghloul Pasha has won an overwhelming victory in the General Election in Egypt, and is assured of a majority of over a hundred in a Chamber of two hundred Deputies. Such a "landslide" exceeded expectations, and may be regarded as a tribute to the superior energy and organisation of the Zaghloulists. The position in the Egyptian Chamber will be on a par with that of the Turkish Parliament, but with the important difference that in Cairo the Government, with its supporters, will be in closer touch with realities than its Turkish counterpart is in Angora. There will, therefore, be no need for pessimism or uneasiness until the new *regime* has shown that it is bent on trouble. Ardent Zaghloulists will claim that their hero has won in his long struggle against Great Britain; but the truer perspective will show that the real issue was whether the arena should be a constitutional or an unconstitutional one, and that as soon as the British contention of a constitutional area was accepted, the struggle became one between Egyptians rather than of Egyptians against British. The equivalent of a Botha or Smuts in Egypt would be an Egyptian statesman bent on advancing the interests of his country in close co-operation with the British Empire, and this co-operation Zaghloul Pasha or any other Prime Minister can have for the asking.—The "Near East."

Afghanistan.

It is satisfactory to learn that the Ajab gang, which is responsible for several of the recent outrages on the North-West Frontier, has surrendered to the Afgaan Government. The prolonged impunity enjoyed by the murderers was proving a severe tax on British patience, and as the weeks and months passed without their capture it was inevitable that doubt should be entertained as to the sincerity of the Afghan attempts to arrest the gang. A communication from the India Government to Kabul may well have had the effect of spurring the Afghan Government to more resolute effort, and it has been followed in a comparatively short time by the news of the gang's surrender. It now remains that the outlaws should speedily be brought to justice care being taken that none of them in the meantime escapes. Soviet Russia has done its best to represent Great Britain as attempting to interfere in the internal affairs of Afghanistan, but when it is realised that Great Britain remains quite unperturbed by the Ameer's reform schemes, or by the means by which they are carried out, and is concerned only to see that encouragement is not given to lawlessness on the Afghan-Indian frontier, the protests of the Soviet may perhaps be valued at their proper worth in Kabul. As Afghanistan's chief drawback is her inexperience in world affairs, it may not be a bad thing in the long run that the Afghans should be brought into touch with other nationalities besides Britons and Russians. We must be sadly lacking in confidence in ourselves if we cannot look forward without anxiety to the day when, having gained their experience, the Afghans will decide that, after all, there is a good deal to be said in favour of British methods and standards.—"Near East."

The New Governor of the Punjab.

The announcement that Sir William Malcolm Hailey has been chosen to succeed Sir Edward Maclagan as Governor of the Punjab disposes of a question which has kept the quidnuncs busy for some time past. The position, once so coveted, has at the moment comparatively few attractions, owing to the attitude taken up by a section of the Sikh community, and the intrusion into politics of sectarian feeling in its most uncompromising form; the final solution of the difficulties is not yet in sight, and the idea of an unusual, or even a spectacular, appointment had apparently taken a firm hold in India. The idea has not been realised, for the post falls to the most distinguished of the Pubjab civilians now in India, and we hope the result will show that there was no necessity for special measures. The local situation is undoubtedly awkward, but it is better than it was, and we believe that the Governor-designate possesses the qualfications required to complete Sir Edward Maclagan's arduous work.—"Near East."

The Indian Commander-in-Chief.

The Viceroy of India is to all intents and purposes a prisoner on Indian territory which he cannot quit without resigning his office. "From the military point of view it is perhaps of more consequence that the Commander-in-Chief, under a law of 1793, which ought to be obsolete, is in the same position. It is an open secret that Lord Rawlinson has been wanting for some time to take a short and well-earned rest in this country, but he has been debarred from so doing by this antiquated arrangement. There is the more reason for repealing the senseless rule since this has been done for the benefit of Members of Council, to whom it originally applied.—"Truth."

Indianisation.

It has always been evident that the successful "Indianising" of the Indian Army will depend a good deal upon the right class of Indians being found to compete for commissions and undergo a proper course of training. From this point of view it is interesting to study the parentage of the six Indian candidates selected by Lord Rawlinson to join the R.M.C., Sandhurst, in February. Their respective fathers are (1) a captain in the Indian cavalry, (2) a subahdar of a Sikh regiment, (3) a landowner, (4) a divisional commissioner, (5) a landlord, and (6) not specified. The selections have been made on a fairly broad basis, and the results will be awaited with interest.—"Truth."

Macdonald's "Victory" Speech.

Mr. MacDonald's "Victory" speech we examine in a leading article. Deliberately vague and studiously moderate, planned with an eye to Asquithian support, it was a perfect Libel speech. Perhaps the country need not take too seriously his flights of millennial fancy. The Labour Party, though it plume itself on the distinction, has no monopoly of idealism, and if it be more idealistic than the other parties, that is because it has had less experience of the obstinate affairs of State. When Mr. MacDonald and his colleagues come to grips with political realities they will discover—if they do not already know—that there is no magic panacea for our discontents, foreign or domestic; and the responsibilities of office will do something, perhaps, to moderate the ardour of extremists. Conservatives, however, should vigilantly remember that every wedge has its thin end.—"Saturday Review."

Mr. Jack Jones' complaint.

Not much importance need be attached to the complaint in the House of Mr. Jack Jones, M.P., that the House of Lords had "deeply insulted" the Commons, because only "five marionettes" were present in the Upper Chamber when "the House of is supposed to be present to receive the Speaker." Nor need we tremble for the foundations of social order because somebody whistled the "Red Flag" as a protest against the medieval costume of Black Rod. The antics and posturings of a few silly asses on the Labour benches give a totally false impression of the spirit of the movement. I was present on Tuesday night in the Albert Hall at Labour's "victory demonstration," and the dominant note was the overpowering earnestness, not to say fanaticism, of the great gathering. Hymns were sung, and with real fervour and conviction, and the most moving part of Mr. MacDonaldl's speech was not his references to political issues, but his appeal to the comfortable inhabitants of the West End, who would soon, he said, I hope accurately, be kneeling by their beds and saying their prayers, to square their religion with their politics, and especially to remember the frightful housing conditions of the poor. This strain of evangelism ran through the whole meeting. I do not say this in praise of Labour: many of the worst horrors in history have been perpetrated in the name of the Deity, who was repeatedly invoked during a performance from which "God Save the King" was noticeably absent. Instead we had a song whose concluding line ran "God Save the People," and the proceedings concluded with the lugubrious "Red Flag". In the chorus of this, which freezes the marrow of City Tories, and causes them to convert their sterling balances into dollars, I noticed that the future Cabinet Ministers joined.—"Outlook."

Labour and India.

There is no part of the Empire in which more anxiety is felt at the prospect of a Labour Government than in India. It is not Mr. Ramsay MacDonald who inspires alarm. He at least knows something of the country, and though too optimistic about the ability of India to dispense with British guidance, is not incapable of perceiving some of the dangers of headlong advance towards Swaraj. It is his colleagues who are feared and in particular Colonel Wedgewood, who has been spoken of as a possible Secretary of State for India. The situation in that country, though thoroughly unsatisfactory, can be prevented from deterioration, but it would need very little folly at Whitehall to bring about disaster with which our administrators in India no longer have the means of copying. Is it too much to ask that the admirers of Russia shall be prevented by their better-informed leader from creating a Russia within the Empire?—"Saturday Review."

BROADCASTING IN MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 31.

Experiments in Madras with locally made crystal receiving wireless sets have resulted in Morse signals being picked up from the Rangoon wireless station and ships in the Bay of Bengal. The wireless station at St. Thomas Mount has been heard distinctly but Morse messages have been too rapid for an amateur to decipher. A crystal set has been installed in the compound with aerials attached to palm trees. During the next few days experiments will be carried out on two valve receiving set identical with the one used in Calcutta which successfully picked up London broadcasting station. Attempts will be made to listen-in to the Calcutta Broadcasting Station of the Bengal Radio Club as also to listen-in to London. Promises of support for the Madras Radio Club continue to be received and the Marconi Company intends sending to Madras a demonstrating party next month.

COST OF LIVING IN JANUARY.

A RISE OF ONE POINT.

All articles	58 per cent.
Food only	54 per cent.

The Labour Office estimates that in January 1924 the average level of retail prices of all the commodities taken into account in the statistic of a cost of living index for the working classes in Bombay was one point above the level of the previous month. Taking 100 to represent the level in July 1914, the index was approximately 157 in December 1923 and 158 in January 1924. The general index is 18 per cent. below the high-water mark reached in October 1920, 4 per cent. below the twelve-monthly average of 1922 and 3 per cent. above the twelve-monthly average of 1923.

The upward tendency in the general trend of the cost of living index which became evident in November 1923 continued in January 1924. In comparison with the previous month, there was a rise of 2 points in the general level of retail prices of food articles. The important changes during the month were a rise of 6 points in gram, 16 points in sugar, 8 points in potatoes and a drop of 7 points in Jowari and Bajri. There was an increase of 5 points in the clothing group.

Owing to the housing difficulty of the Bombay industrial classes there is no fall in the rents paid by them.

ALLEGED DEMOLITION OF HINDU TEMPLES.

AN AMICABLE SETTLEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Feb. 1.

In regard to the recent trouble arising out of the alleged demolition of Hindu temples here, Mr. J. Coates, the Agent of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway has issued the following press communique:—"The Railway authorities wish to make their position clear in regard to the Hindu temples and tombs at Alambagh. The land in question was acquired in 1920. The temples were dilapidated and appeared to be deserted. The doors and windows had been removed and there were no idols. Enquiries were made from the owners and from Hindus living in the locality as to whether there was any objection to removing the structures. They agreed that the temples should be demolished after the payment to the owners of compensation which would enable the temples to be erected elsewhere. The "Samadhis" were to be suitably covered by slabs. The railway authorities thought the matter to be satisfactorily settled and having paid the sum stipulated, proceeded in all good faith, with the work of the demolition. As soon as the objection was raised that the owners and local Hindus were not entitled to agree to the demolition work was stopped. The railway authorities now realize the strength of the feeling which they have unwittingly aroused and with a view to meet the wishes of the Hindus have agreed to provide funds for rebuilding the temples on their present sites. Free access to all Hindus will be provided to the temples.

The Hindu Sabha will be asked to reconstruct the temples at railway expense."

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Premium Income for 1920,	2,51,996
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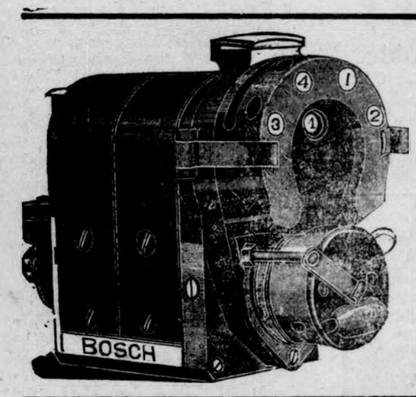

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